REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,443.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
...num	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
...rly	29	Half-yearly	35
...y	16	Quarterly	26
...	6	Monthly	7

...hese Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... 4 As.

...s FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

...nd under—
...rtion ....Rs. 5 0
...o. .... ,, 3 8
.... ,, 2 8
...ceeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As.
...ment counted as less than eight lines.

...VERTISEMENTS.
.... 8 As. per Line.
.... 4½ ,, ,,
...ing ... 2½ ,, ,,
...nges, double the above.
...e to be inserted for a considerable ...made.

... ADVERTISEMENTS.
...e lines relating to such matters ...Situations, Wanted or Servants ...to Let, Changes of Residence, ...elonging to any of these classes
....Re. 1 0
.... ,, 0-8 As.
...s will be charged for at our ...d for less than *One Rupee* ...ade in *Cash.*
...according to the space occupied ...lines of which go to the inch.
...: Each—Rupees 2.
..., and other Remittances, ...the "Proprietor of the

...NG.

... WITH THE MALA... MADRAS, AND CAL...

...SH INDIA STEAM ...N COMPANY (Limited), ...ith Government, despatch ...e with Mails, Passengers ...eek.

...s, 300 H.P., Commander, ...on SATURDAY, the 4th

	Mr.
...ves Tuticorin	12
Colombo	13
Negapatam	16
Pondicherry	17
Madras	19
Masulipatam	20
Coconada	21
Vizagapatam	22
Bimlipatam	22
Gopalpore	23
False Point	24
...LCUTTA	26

...d by the Steamers ...r transhipment at ...teamers, which

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons, and 530 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying P. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 28th Feb. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. UTOPIA.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS to ENGLAND is particularly called to this fine Vessel which SAILS for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ, PORT SAID, and GIBRALTAR, on the 11th March positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 10th March 1876.
CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 25th March 1876.
ETTORE,	3,800,	400,	on 10th April 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 10th May...
Ditto on 10th June...

These Steamers have excellent First ...cond Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive ...ines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderat...):—

	1st Class.	2nd...		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£...	......	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0 ...	£...	......	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0 ...	£...	......	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£1...	......	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hunga... Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

...ARGO ...er S.S. UTOPIA ...are REQUEST... ...ELIVERY O... ...and to TAKE DELI... ...HORT DELIVERY will ...s unless passed by the ...RAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Utopia.

...E. ...mer TRAFALGAR ...ARRIVAL of the Vessel, ...VERY AT ONCE of their ...kind will be PAID after ...less it be PREVIOUSLY ...OL & Co., Agents.

...SEMENTS.

...D THE WESTERN ...SUEZ CANAL). ...—The Italian Mail ...A, Captain Merello, will ...NESDAY, the 1st March, ...uested to be on board at ...RONDONA, ...n Navigation Company.

...tain Burt, from ...his day been reported ...to pass Entries, pres nt ...he Office of the Under... ...ods will be delivered. ...elivery of their Goods ...is now berthed. No ...passed by the Captain ...ES & Co., ...ts Steamer Clive.

...IMITED. ...the BANK, ...UBLIC DEBT ...BANK, will be ...RSDAY, FRI... ...proximo. ...rs, ...R, ...Treasurer.

...wpatty, ...Station. ...e of the ...LOW in ...urther

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SPORTS to be held in front of the PAVILION, on THURSDAY, 2nd MARCH, commencing at 4-30 P.M.:—

1st.—Hurdle Race for Ponies. ½ mile Over, 6 Flights of Hurdles. Previous winners at any Sports held in Bombay to give a start of 50 yards and one Hurdle. Catchweights.
2nd.—Flat Race, 100 yards, Handicap.
3rd.—Race for Ponies against men in heats. 50 yards out and home. To race round a post.
4th.—High Jump.
5th.—Putting the Shot. Competitors not allowed to step over the line when putting.
6th.—Hurdle Race. 120 yards. Over 10 Flights of Hurdles. Handicap.

Entrance in each event Rs. 2, with Rs. 10 added. Open to Members of the Gymkhana and Officers of the Fleet.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, The Christmas Pantomime, HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD, OR THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Only appearance this Season in BURLESQUE of MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.

NEW COSTUMES from LONDON, AND ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.

SELIM .... Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

HARLEQUINADE.

Harlequin, Mr. Henry Aveling. Harlequina, Miss Jessie Gray. Columbine, Miss Ruth Gray. Clown, Mr. M. Comerford. Pantaloon, Mr. Chas. H. Palmer. Policeman A. 1, Master Geo. Bryer.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2. Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10. Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT, 1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL SCREW TOPS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY will be held in the FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE, THIS EVENING, at half-past eight o'clock.

Brigadier General GELL will occupy the Chair. The report for the past year will be submitted and addresses will be made by several gentlemen.

The attendance of all interested in the work of the Society is cordially invited.

C. W. PARK, Secretary.

USUAL AUCTION SALE

AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, TO-MORROW, 1st MARCH 1876 at half-past 4 P.M.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SELLING their HORSES or CARRIAGES may send them at once to stand at the Stable for inspection of the Public.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL be held at the VICTORIA GARDENS, on TUESDAY, WENESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th March 1876.

The SHOW will be opened at 4 P.M. on Tuesday, the 7th March. FLOWERS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES will be received at the Victoria Gardens, for EXHIBITION, from SATURDAY, the 4th March till MONDAY, the 6th. Cut Flowers and Bouquets up to 12 o'clock noon on the first day of the Show.

Gentlemen requiring assistance in conveying their plants to the Gardens should apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, not later than Thursday, the 2nd March. The application should state about how many plants are to be carried and where and when they should be called for. Trollys and Platform carts will be provided at a small fixed rate, the cost to be paid by Exhibitors.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First day .... 2 Rupees.
Second day .... 1 Rupee.
Third day .... 4 Annas.
Children half price.

Tickets for the first day may be obtained from the Secretaries and payment at the Gate will also be received. No Tickets will ...ssued for the 2nd or 3rd day.

...e Judges appointed will award the several Prizes in accord...ce with the following list:—

FLOWERS.

One or more Prizes will be given for the finest collection of varieties exhibited, and also prizes for the finest individual specimens. The undermentioned classes are indicated for the guidance of Exhibitors.

The number and value of the prizes will depend on the amount of Subscriptions which may be collected, to be hereafter notified.

1. FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS, including creepers and climbers—such as Roses, Sweet Briars, Hibiscus, Clerodendrons, Passion Flowers, Stephanotis, Poivreas, Malphigias, Beaumontias, Bignonias, Geraniums, &c., &c.
2. ANNUALS—such as Mignionette, Phloxes, Petunias, Verbenas, Asters, Pinks, Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.
3. VARIEGATED LEAVED PLANTS—such as Draconas, Marantas, Diffenbachias, Begonias, Crotons, Fittonias, Coleuses, Allocasias, Caladiums, Anthuriums, &c., &c.
4. FERNS—Palms, Cycads and Orchids.
5. COTTAGE PRIZES for small collections of Plants, &c. grown in Cottage Gardens.
6. CUT FLOWERS or Bouquets.

FRUITS.

A.—Grown in India.
B.—Grown in Bombay.
C.—Exhibited by Market Stall Gardeners.

To comprise the following:—

Oranges, Lemons, Limes.	Figs.
Citrons.	Pomaloes
Pine Apples.	Guavas.
Peaches.	Custard Apples.
Grapes.	Plantains of Sorts.
Pomegranates.	Melons.
&c.,	&c.

VEGETABLES.

Under the clauses of A, B and C as above:—

Peas.	Artichokes.
Cauliflowers, Cabbages and Knolekoles.	Onions. Turnips.
Celery and Parsnips.	Carrots.
Beet.	Radishes, (Europe & Country.)
Cucumbers.	Brinjals.
Vegetable Marrows.	Lettuces and Salads.
Pumpkins.	Yams.
Beans of kinds.	Native Legumes, Bajees, Cress.
Potatoes.	Country Herbs.

A Band will be in attendance, the Flower Show will be illuminated in the evening and Refreshments will be obtained in the Gardens.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
SUKHARAM ARJOON,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th February 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a very handsome SILVER GREY CHILD'S PONEY. Price Rs. 125. Apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

A Respectable WIDOW, lately returned from England, wishes Engagement as a Nurse, or Lady's Companion; has good Testimonials. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE, Light and in good condition, and a pair of ARAB HORSES. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

WANTED, a large sized noiseless blowing FAN. Send full particulars and price to "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

...OOD PLANING MACHINE in ...by Powis James & Co., London. Can Plane, ...up Timber 24' by 3' by 3'. A good Machine ...

FURTHER ARRIVAL, EX S.S. PEKIN, OF BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash .... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. .... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs.	a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messrs. Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture ...	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 *lb. upwards.*

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MOR...N & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS TO
8, RAMPART ROW,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF A COTTON MILL KNOWN AS THE MANOCKBHOY MOOSANI MILL AT PARELL, ON THE PARELL ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March 1876, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises, at 3 p.m., by order of the Mortgagees, the Albert Mills Company, Limited, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground or land, with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bombay, at Parell, within the Subdistrict of Mandvee, admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts assessed or lately assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 37 and 41, and registered or lately registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 8, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the public road called Parell Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, towards the west by the property of the late Wittaker and the property of Essoo Damodhur, towards the north partly by the property of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, and partly by the property of the Albert Mills, and on or towards the south by the property of Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed.

The land is held by the Vendors and Mortgagees, at a monthly rent of Rs. 175, under a Lease dated 21st November 1874, for the term of 99 years therein mentioned, renewable in perpetuity, except the last day thereof, certified registered copy of which will be produced at the time of sale, and may be inspected any day previous to the day of sale at the Office of the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner, in Rampart Row, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on each day.

The property is admirably supplied with Tanks of water, and has a very fine bungalow with outhouses and some chawls attached.

The buildings of the mill, engine and boiler houses and the chimney, are at present in an incomplete state, but the greater portion, of them, have been erected and will be sold with the property, plant, and machinery for 7,200 spindles with their preparations, as they stand. The machinery and plants are manufactured by Messrs Higgins and Sons of Manchester, and others, and are lying packed in about 555 packages in all, and some in loose pieces and comprise the following articles.

Particulars of the machinery of 7,200 spindles with their preparation, &c., &c.

1 Condensing engine of 40. Nominal H. P. of the side lever type by Fawchatt and Preston of Liverpool.
1 High large cylinder porcupine opener.
1 Opener and scutcher combined.
1 Single finishing lap machine.
12 Carding engines with cans, fillets, change wheel, &c.
3 Drawing frames of 3 heads and 3 deliveries, with cans, &c.
3 Patent tube slubbing frames of 36 spindles, each with bobbins and cans by Fawchatt and Preston of Liverpool.
3 Patent tube intermediate frames, 88 spindles, each with bobbins and cans.
6 Patent tube roving 144 spindles, each with bobbins and cans.
36 Throstles of 200 spindles, each with bobbins and cans
12 Double bobbin reels.
1 Patent grinding machine.
1 Bundling press.
1 Yarn testing machine.
1 Wrapping machine.
1 Drilling machine.
1 Roller covering.
1 Roller ending.
2 Brass half scale or roving quadrants for weighing the yarn, reels, (hank) &c.

All these machines are with bobbins, cans, change wheels, strappings, bandings, oil cans, &c., &c. There is also a quantity of shaftings and pulleys.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Mortgagees, the Albert Mills Company, Limited, No. 5, Hornby Row, or at the office of their Solicitors, Messrs. Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner, at Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property is on view, and can be seen at any time of the day on application to the Manager of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, at Parell.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 29th February 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a grand square piano, &c., at No 17, Love Lane, Byculla.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq., the same comprises, rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, teaset, waiters, bread basket, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks in mahogany case, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, whatnot, dining room chairs, screens, circular, pier and wine tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome Brussels carpet, chiffonier, whatnot, teapoys, a lady's Davenport, Bengal cots, reclining sofas, French polished clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, veranda chairs, handsome plated double light argand lamp, a handsome English mahogany writing table, dispense articles, plants, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton sweeping, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large quantity of grain, brass pots, dyeroots, dry chillies, cotton sweepings, brass lotas, chatties, walkingsticks, wearing apparels, umbrellas, cane chairs, hats, silver waist belt carpets; carpenter's tools, blankets, beddings, dhoties, gold nose ring with pearls, silver watch pocket compass, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Frenchpolished and richly carved household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c, at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 1 P. M., Messers. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. R. Naylor, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, &c., at Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of A. J. Cowan, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and Porcelain ware, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a wagonette, as first class English built buggy by "Thorn," a pair of well matched white Arab Horses, a Bengal stud bred gelding, plants, &c., at No. 105, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture carriages, horses, &c., the proper of Dr. H. Lamb proceeding to England, date of sale will be fixed hereafter.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th February 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, p.p. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF SURVEYING FOR INDIA, DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.A.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.

AND

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.

Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India, and published under the authority of the Government of India.

THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold By all Stationers ...ROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

...RSHALL & BURT'S ...S, ...O INDIA.

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 546 OF 1875.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN, of Bombay, Mogul Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Oomercady, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

RABIABAI, Widow of the late HAJEE KHAN MAHOMED *alias* KHANNOO HOOSEIN, Mahomedan, residing at No. 53, Kolsa Molla outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 29th day of February next at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 25th day of January instant, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

Whereas by a prohibitory Order, dated the Sixteenth day of October 1875, issued in pursuance of the Order of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated the Fourteenth day of October 1875, the following lands and premises were attached amongst others, namely, Secondly. All that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendaree ground together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House or range built and standing thereon fronting on the West side of Nishandarneechapada or otherwise called Chutree Sarung Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, and is now occupied by the said Rabiabai and her tenants, and issued by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 42 feet in breadth and 25 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the Nishandarneechapada, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the house of Khoja Allawoodeen. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand Four Hundred and Fifteen and Annas Fifteen for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date of the said until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. BLANEY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 28th January 1876.

Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN. Attorney in person.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March 1876, at 3 P. M., for the following purpose:—

1st. To pass a Resolution that the Directors be and are hereby authorized in addition to the powers conferred upon them by the 54th Clause of the Articles of Association as well as by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th November 1873, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 25th November 1873, either by Bills of Exchange, or other negotiable instrument pledging the credit of the Company or by mortgage of any of the property of the Company whether moveable or immoveable, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company moneys not exceeding on the whole two Lacs of Rupees.

2nd. To take into consideration the propriety of selling the building in the Fort known as the Hydraulic Press.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1876.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1876, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts of the Company made up to 30th June 1875.

II.—To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Lalchund Khengar, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Moosabhoy Tharia, all of whom retire in terms of Clause 90 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 21st February 1876.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th February to 4th March 1876, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

CHEDA LALL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BOTH BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY LEATHER AND OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION,
NEAR MEMORIAL GARDEN,
CAWNPORE.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they will COMMENCE BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS at MAHABLESHWER,

On the 1st March 1876.

Parties coming up for the Season will find it both more convenient and economical to obtain their supplies from us, which we guarantee to be of the best quality. As we shall aim at supplying nearly all demands, our stock by the 1st of March 1876 will comprise Beer, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Oilmanstores, Kerosine Oil, Confectionery, Provisions in tin, Glassware, Crockery-ware, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Ammunition, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Books, Shirts, Hats, Gloves, Perfumery, Riding Requisites, Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

Mahableshwur, 15th February 1876.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, eithe... flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width Rs. 60 ... Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immen... variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to ... a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "D... Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Ma... from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These ... shionable, and often several are worn on one ... them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enam... 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with ... quoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds ... often decorated with enamel in colour...

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable ... cious stones, including choice P... en-mel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. ...

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACEL... 5 portraits. When shut, the ... In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in ...

"SOUVENIR" BRACE... jointed band, pierced ... Locket. In all G...

GOLD CABLE C... hollow, with Lo...

Sketches...

COM... P...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 28TH FEB. 1876.

[illegible]URDAY's closing telegrams delivered this [illegible]ng gave no information respecting Spot [illegible] in Liverpool which we have not already [illegible]d, but to arrive business is reported in [illegible]Omra with the fair clause February-March [illegible]ent via Cape at 4 1-16d. per lb., which is [illegible]vance of 1-16d. on the last quotation. On [illegible]ther hand Good Fair Omra with the G. F. [illegible] February-March shipment Canal has [illegible]sold at 4½d., a decline of ⅛d. per lb. This [illegible]ing's market opened unchanged, probable [illegible]10,000, actual imports 18,000 bales. [illegible]om New York, Saturday's advices give Mid[illegible]nds unchanged at 12⅝ cents, May shipment [illegible] 1-16 cents per lb. Gold and Exchange on [illegible]on are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton [illegible]e ports are:—

	1876	1875	1874.
[illegible]lay's Receipts ...	12,000	11,000	17,000
[illegible] since 1st Sept. ...	3,415,000	2,914,000	3,069,000

[illegible]e London Coffee market on Saturday was [illegible] but steady. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was [illegible]d 10s. per ton lower, but Cochin is unchang[illegible] £41 per ton. Bombay Linseed as quoted [illegible]s a decline of 6d. per quarter both on the [illegible]and to arrive, but Ferozepore Rapeseed is [illegible]anged. Calcutta Linseed has fallen 1s. 3d. [illegible]Rapeseed 6d. per quarter on the week. [illegible]faced Rupee Paper in London is again [illegible]r as might be expected from the fall in the [illegible]e of the Rupee. Fours are now quoted at [illegible]Fours-and-a-half at 87½, Fives-and-a-half at [illegible] Indian Bank shares are unaltered with the [illegible]ption of Orientals which are £1 per share [illegible]er.

[illegible]he weekly return of the Bank of France shows [illegible]l Coin £71,125,000 as against £70,125,000, [illegible]es in Circulation £98,560,000 against [illegible],250,000, on the previous week. [illegible]onsols this morning are quoted at 94½; [illegible]nch Rentes at 103. Bar Silver is still given [illegible]3½d. per oz.

[illegible]he weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay [illegible]the 26th instant compares with the 19th [illegible]ant as follows:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	19,94,524
Do do Branches	" "	3,56,381
Deposits	Dec. "	12,71,715
Government Securities	Inc. "	3,85,679
Loans	Inc. "	5,240
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	4,42,479
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	1,61,879
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	14,502

Although the Cash Balance as shown above is virtually unchanged, the withdrawals of Deposits shows an increased demand for money. The cash so withdrawn, however, does not affect the relative strength of the Bank, and so long as there is no enquiry for accommodation, rates of discount are not likely to be raised. In the open market money is still very plentiful and at 3 per cent. loans on Government Paper are freely offered.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has continued weak with a further decline of 1/16d. per rupee. The Banks are unwilling drawers on the basis of 1s. 8d. 3/16 for demand and as Bar Silver at 53½d. per oz. lays down at the equivalent of 1s. 8½d. per rupee, it is evident that a further fall is looked for and being discounted. For future delivery there are no sellers and we hear that to induce a Bank to draw demand for next mail 1s. 8½d. had to be accepted. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 9-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 8½d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 8 9-16d.	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual business and rates are nominally unaltered, say 1/16 to ⅛ premium for demand and ⅝ dis: for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull. We call Fours, Rs. 101 9-16; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅜; for Fives-and-a-half, owing to the decline at home, there are no buyers and it is impossible to give a reliable quotation.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with a most limited business doing. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. lower, the closing price to-day being 39 per cent. premium, Mofussil Co.'s Shares have receded again to Rs. 360. Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving shares are Rs. 5 and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10 per share lower.

In COTTON there has been a firmer feeling apparent and sellers are generally asking an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but this is more due to the decline in Exchange, enabling exporters to pay an advance than to any improvement at home. A fair business has been done here for a mail-day, considerable purchases having been made of Bhownugger March delivery at Rs. 170 and Machine-Ginned Broach at Rs. 188 to Rs. 190 half-pressed, and Karanja at Rs. 145 per candy full-pressed. The receipts yesterday were only 2,772 bales, making 7,936 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS by Steamer are a trifle firmer and £1-16-3 has been done for Liverpool in small lots, but shippers still seem inclined to hold for lower figures. By sail for Liverpool we still quote £2-2-6, the Prince Oscar having fixed a part cargo at that.

PIECE GOODS, as usual on mail-day, have been very sparingly dealt in, and we hear of no special transactions.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 26th February compared with the statement issued on 19th February:—

LIABILITIES.	19th Feb. Rs.	26th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ...... " 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	76,38,989	96,33,513
Do. do. do. at Branches.	15,20,411	18,76,792
Other Deposits	1,45,68,127	1,32,96,412
Post Bills	52,322	49,938
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,50,141	4,21,867
	3,61,04,990	3,70,53,517
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	50,47,929	54,33,608
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,63,739	17,71,436
Loans on Security of do. do.	15,01,423	15,06,663
Current Accounts, overdrawn	40,989	2,577
Bills Discounted	1,94,80,547	1,99,23,026
Stamps	4,420	4,385
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,08,538		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,73,064	3,73,538
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,63,709	4,25,606
Cash and Currency Notes	1,46,27,180	1,46,12,678
	3,61,04,990	3,70,53,517

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE slight reaction from the late depression in money matters, which took place last week, has not been maintained, and Exchange has gone back to the lowest point yet touched. The immediate cause was a sudden and strong buying of Sterling by one or two of the Banks, who cleared the market of everything that was to be had, either from Houses or Banks, at a half per cent. below the closing quotations for last Mail. At the moment, the appearance is decidedly discouraging. Accounts of the silver mines, such as they are, speak of large and rich workings easily got at. There is scarcely any demand for coin for Burmah; and Bombay trade continues very depressed. The exports of cotton since the beginning of the year, have been only 80,000 bales, against 190,000 during the same [illegible]iod of last year, and the present price of fair [illegible]erah in Liverpool is 4½d. per lb. against 5⅝d.— [illegible]ice it would now cost to buy new crop in [illegible] to send home. It is moreover said that [illegible]being sent, in quantity, direct from California [illegible] so that everything still tends to de[illegible]upee as against gold. Still, taking all [illegible]ount, it is not improbable that [illegible]may be near at hand. As regards [illegible]on is really increasing so rapidly [illegible]nt improvement can be looked [illegible]ter some hope may be enter[illegible]ion of the market for that [illegible]rease in its production [illegible]erious decline in its [illegible] would probably be [illegible]than by keeping to [illegible]ting it. The market [illegible]erate action, one [illegible]oe very marked [illegible]iness, most [illegible]The stop[illegible]hs, may [illegible]of the [illegible]Up

arise in ordinary course. It is much to be feared that supplies of silver will prove too heavy to admit of any great rise in Exchange; but so much has told so heavily against it of late that a little temporary support is well worth trying.

The public demand on the Bank has increased only a very little this week; the increase in the Bills Discounted, above mentioned, having to go against an increase of 4 lakhs in the private deposits, and a decrease of 5 lakhs in the Loans and Credits. The Government Balances are almost unchanged, but changes in the minor items have led to an increase of 4 lakhs in the cash, which now stands at 64½ per cent. of the liabilities.

There has been a better demand for Manchester goods chiefly staple greys; but prices are not higher, importers being ready sellers at current rates.

Exports are falling off in bulk, as usual at this season, even Jute being in no request for shipment. Supplies are diminishing, and the quality is falling off; almost the only buyers are the Mills, which continue in full work on improving terms.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened for this Mail with steadiness, but after the large special buying above referred to, which took place at 1-9½ to 1-9 1-16 for Bank paper, 1-9½ to 1-9 3-16 for Credits, and 1-9⅝ to 1-9 5-16 for Documents, rates quite broke down, and have had a weak appearance ever since. Private remitters have not been large operators but have had to content with 1-9, Bank Bills at six month's sight; 1-8 9-16 on demand, 1-8⅞ Telegraphic, and 1-9 1-16 Credits. Documents, too, fell in proportion, and the later business in them has been at 1-9⅜ and 1-9 3-16. Towards the close, Banks have been unwilling sellers, although maintaining their buying rates, and the range between Bank and private paper is this afternoon rather wide. The quotations are:—

Bank Telegraphic	1-8⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	1-8⅞ to 9-16
Ditto, three months' sight	1-8 11-16
Ditto, six months' sight	1-8⅞ to 15-16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, six months' sight	1-9 1-16
Document Bills ditto	1-9 3-16

France.—Document Bills at six months' sight have been placed at Fr. 223½, now tending still lower.

Bombay.—Business has been done in sixty days' sight Bank Bills at 12 annas discount, and the quotation is now 12 to 14 annas. Demand drafts are called 2 to 4 annas discount.

China.—The rate is rather stronger, 223½ to 224 for mercantile paper at thirty days' sight.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

This has been a dull week, and very little business has been done, but prices, as a rule, are firm.

Government Securities have been largely dealt in, bringing the price of Fours at one time down to 1⅝ per cent. premium, but have again hardened to 1¾. There has been nothing doing in Four-and-a-half per cents., and only a little in Five-and-a-half at 5⅝ and 5 11-16 premium. Closing rates are:—

4 per cents.	...	... 101¾
4½ per cents.	...	... 102⅝ to ¾
5½ per cents.	...	... 105⅝ to ¾

The dealings in Guaranteed Railway stock have been at 268 for East Indian, 258 for Eastern Bengal, and 127 for Oudh and Rohilcund.

Bank Shares continue firm, and there have been several transactions in Bengals at 1,410, and in Nationals at 113. Business has taken place also in Agras at 94, Delhis at 150, and Simlas at 510.

Tea shares are quiet again, and the transactions marked are not of great extent:—Holtas 100, East Indias 80, Jokias 105, Sungoos 2 premium, Durrungs 70, Lower Assam 38, Monacherras 76, Hoolungoories 60, New Gola Ghat 215 and 210, Bengals 85, Singells 106, Luchimpore 131, Chota Nagpore 102.

Spinning Mill shares are rather dull, but prices are fairly steady; business has been done in Barnagores at 93 and 92, Budge Budge at 74½, Howrah at 75, Gowreepore at 900, Dunbar at 80, Bowreah at 88 and 87, and Goosery at 218 and 216.

Coal Shares.—Bengals have recovered to, and been done at, 1,400.

Miscellaneous Shares include India General Steam at 465, Carew and Co. at 120, Bengal Iron at par, Landing and Shipping at 37, and Watson's Press at 40.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. JAMES BARRASS, 1,034 tons, Captain G. Beams, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE SHIP ST. FILLANS, 1,088 tons, Captain J. Cuttings, sailed yesterday for Bimlipatam in ballast.

THE s.s. NAGOTNA, 163 tons, Captain John, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (February 19th), in ballast.

THE BARQUE LOIS, 380 tons, Captain J. Lewis, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 11,225 Indian maunds salt and general cargo.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with four bags specie and one hundred and seventy-six deck passengers.

THE SHIP BULWARK, 1,332 tons, Captain G. T. Seaton, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (October 15th), brought a cargo of 1,633 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE SHIP HELLEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain G. Parsons, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (October 23rd), brought a cargo of 1,472 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE SHIP C. H. SOUTHARD, 1,099 tons, Captain L. H. Beattie, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Cardiff (September 21st), brought a cargo of 1580½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Farnham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. S. Hunter and servant, and Mr. W. Morris. For different ports.—Two hundred and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s.s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lord Keany, Lieut. Sparrow, 48th Regiment, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. Spence, Mr. Blackburn, Captain Clard, Mr. J. Jardine, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s.s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Auchinleck, Mr. Pegler, Mr. Nixon, Lieut. Lock, Captain Prigget, 56th Regiment, forty six men, 6 women, and nine children, of the 56th Regiment, and seventy-six deck passengers.

THE s.s. HALLEY, 882 tons, Captain T. Harcus, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from North Shields (January 15th,) calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal in with ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Persia, Captain Merello, sailing on the 1st March at 10 A.M.:—For Genoa—Rev. and Mrs. John H. Horking, three children and one baby, Miss Guy, one European nurse, Captain and Mrs. Harrison, two children and one infant, one European nurse, Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Oliphant, Rev. W. W. Nicholls and two children, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Horace Day, one child and one ayah, Captain and Mrs. Wanell and one child, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. H. C. E. Vernon, Mr. G. A. Witt, Major Boone, Major Vibart. For Naples —Mrs. Fagon, one infant and one ayah. For Suez—Dr. Weinberger and Mr. C. E Albert.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Goa, Feb 25.
28	Clive (s)	Burt	Liverpool, Jan 27.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Feb 4.
	Nagotna (s)	John	Colombo, Feb 19.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Feb 11.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Feb 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Peshawar (s)	White	Southampton.
	Vingorla (s)	Melville	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	James Barrass (s)	Beams	Kurrachee.
	City Camp	Clarke	Hull.
	St. Fillans	Cuttings	Bimlipatan.

The Barque Lois, Lewis, to Calcutta, obtained her port ance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yest[illegible]
Steamer Halley, to Antwerp.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Twilight, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Burmah (s)	Gray	Colombo, Feb 14.
	Teviot (s)	Ni-bet	London, Jan 7.
	Satara (s)	Irvine	Moulmein, Feb 17.
	Rangoon (s)	Allen	Sandoway, Feb 1[illegible]
	Merkara (s)	Ballantine	London, Jan 1[illegible]
	Merchantman	Lawry	Mauritius
	Lactura	Luckes	P Lytt[illegible]
	Latana	Hunt	Maur[illegible]

DEPARTURES

Feb.	Vessels.	
24	Scotia (s)	[illegible]
	Pilot (s)	[illegible]
	Codabux	[illegible]

DA[illegible]

Baron Colonsay, 200 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Mandun Coorpall and Co; 10) bales cotton, GocuIdass Cullianjee and Co.
Cape Verde, 87 cwts coir yarn, Roysey Amirchund.
Scio s—40 bales hemp, Veerjee Jairam; 4 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 13 bales wool, Suleman Moladina; 40 bales wool, Bhowan Thackersey; 346 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co; 75 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 23 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee.
Persia, 66 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmootroy.
Branksome Hall s—1,000 packets myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales wool, Askern Khengar; 104 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 141 bales cotton, Veerjee Hunsraj; 51 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 7 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 70 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 82 bales wool, Hurmud Kheldass; 48 bales wool, Vulubdass Hemchund; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Lowjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
City of Baltimore s—25 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 242½ cwts coir yarn, D. Bhicajee Khan and C; 30 bales wool Gordhundass Lilladhur 125 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa; 500 bales cotton, P el, Cassels and Co.
Atalanta s—82 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 2,667 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 54 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 125 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Aberman, 159 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
St Olaf s—50 cases olibanum, Allana Munjee; 11 bales hides, Marcally Munjee; 2 cases dry ginger, Dayal Dharsey; 63 bags myraballams, and 6 packages crotton seed, Essack Joosub Lutiff; 15 bales hides and skins, Y R R M M Chetty; 73 bags ambahuldee, 2 cases fishmaws, 1 case dry ginger, Marcally Nuthoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Peshawar s—1 bale cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Miningu, 450 bales cotton, Gddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Halleh s—9,999 packages linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Standard s—1,000 bags groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Tcherkask s—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co
Ceylon s—115 bags pepper and 1,143 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tcherkask s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tcherkask s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s—12 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—111 cwts sandalwood, M N Pacha; 32 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 60 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 18 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 50 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 150 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 700 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 161 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mongolia s—50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2099 Pekin (s), Woolcott—Mails, 27th March.
1316 St. Olaf (s), Hille.
1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 10th April.

FOR LONDON.

1262 Victoria Cross, Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HULL.

990 City Camp, Green—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1420 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1794 British Ambassador, Davis—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1633 Baron Colonsay, Filgate—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward, Bates & Co.
1820 Northbrook, Pierce—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Dunken—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1810 Twilight, Delargy—E. Bates & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Shaw—D. Sasson & Co.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Collin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1775 City of Baltimore (s), Tillson—W. Nicol & Co.
1061 Scio (s), Seabourne—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1754 Utopia (s), Groat—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GLOUCESTER.

1090 Aberaman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

952 Miningu, Phillips—Finlay, Muir & Co.
916 Octavia, Thwaits.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1140 Ceylon (s), Orman—Mails, 6th March.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1166 Alabama (s), Green.
1450 Standard (s), Blacklaw.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1178 Bangalore (s), Hall—P & O Co.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR ODESSA.

1198 Tcherkask (s), Branavich—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1027 Swaledale (s), Steward.

FOR FALMOUTH.

370 Emperor, Johnson.
388 Excelsior, Edgar.

FOR GENOA.

874 Persia (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR COLOMBO.

1095 Bengal (s) Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

395 Lois, Lewis.
575 Ville de Marseilles, Let.

FOR KURRACHEE.

347 Kurrachee (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
494 Puttiala (s), Crowden—B I S N Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1287 Dominion, Thomas.
1116 Havelock, Jones.
1038 Lakefield, Griffiths.

FOR MOULMEIN.

745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
1122 Tribune, Brass.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Keerata Roodeen—Nacoda.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

993 Antrim, Prendergast.
718 Arabella, Jones.
1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
929 Gad's Hill, Bryan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphery—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1517 Parthia, McAllister—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1602 Prince Amadeo, Linskill—K. Nixon & Co.
422 Queen of Ceylon, Scott—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR FALSE POINT.

409 St. Jacques, Hiriat.

FOR HONGKONG.

1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 7th March.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

676 Cashmere (s), Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MADRAS

1087 Alnwick Castle, Yealland—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

421 Liberator, Watson.

FOR ANTWERP.

882 Halley (s,) Harcus—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton.
831 Andes, Gibb—W. Nicol & Co.
1057 Athenian (s), Thomson—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1022 Barteaux, Davis—Farnham & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
430 Courrier de Bombay, Chaussade.
547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
1099 C. H. Southard (s), Beattie—Farnham & Co.
810 Clive (s), Burt.
1063 Dover Castle, Colber—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1304 Dahlia (s), Joy—Knoop & Co.
1044 Dunraven (s), Cau—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1510 Melmerby, McKay—E. Latham & Co.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nicholls.
1292 Prince Oscar, Powles—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1166 Rialto, Babot—W. Nicol & Co.
1240 Socotra s, Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.
1496 Stornaway, Storm.
969 Timour, Robbins—Anderson & Co.
851 Trafalgar (s), Watson—W. Nicol & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

1155 Futtay Mobaruck, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.
986 Lady Melville, Hanson.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
830 Arab (s), Delves.
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
Diamond (s), Bosanquet.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
4173 Malabar (s) 3, Kelly.
1556 Osborne (s), Durrant.
3215 Raleigh (s) 22, Tryon.
4173 Serapis (s) 3, Glynn.
3089 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

1800 D'Assais (s), 18, Corbigny.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Brine, Surg Maj, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Hock, Captain, Bombay Army, from sick leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 25.

Ol'phant, Lieut Col, Bengal R E, on furlough, from Rangoon.

FEBRUARY 26.

Carre, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hogge, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Henderson, Captain, Bengal 85th Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Connor, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Saidpur.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Feby. 26).

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr J S Mackintosh, Offg Jr Secy to Govt, N W P, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th March. 1876.

With referrence to G G O No 56, dated 18th Jan, 1876, Lt-Col (Bt Col) F H Hanmer, Cant Mag, Allahabad, subsidiary leave for thirty-two days.

Mr H F Evan, Asst Settlement Officer, Cawnpore, furlough to Europe for nineteen months, with effect from the 15th of March, 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J V Sturt, Asst Comr, Jhansi Commission, privilege leave for two months and thirteen day, with effect from the 1st April, 1876.

Capt H B Sanderson, Cant Mag, who has reported his return from furlough, to Allahabad, with effect from the 18th Jan, 1876.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr D M Gardner, Joint Mag, 1st grade, from Allahbad to Azamgarh.

Mr H M Bird, Asst Mag, from Moradabad to Etah.

Messrs R Scott and J H Harrison, Asst Mag, who were by Notifications Nos 5C and 6C, dated the 5th of Jan, 1876, transferred to Agra as a temporary measure, are re-transferred to Muttra and Ettah respectively.

In Notification No 1671A, dated 10th Sept, 1875, posting Mr J J D LaTouche as Asst Mag and Collr of Moradab d, for "17th July, 1875," the date on which Mr LaTouche's services were said to have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, read, "6th Aug, 1875."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T M Sullivan, Civil Surg, Basti, one month's privileg leeave with effect from the 1st March, 1876.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the following appointments and posting:—

Surg A Deane, lately attached to the personal staff of H H the Lt-Govr, N W P, to officiate as Civil Surg, 2nd class, and to be posted to Ghazipur until further orders, vice Surg-Maj G W Jameson transferred.

Surg Maj G W Jameson, Civil Surg, from Ghazipur to Mussooree.

The service of Surg Maj A Garden, Civil Surg. Mussooree, are placed at the disposal of the Gov of India, Home Dept.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Kibble, Professor of Literature, Benares College, furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 6th March, 1876, together with the usual preparatory leave.

Mr M Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N W P, one year's furlough, with effect from the 1st March, 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

H H the Lt Govr is pleased to make the following trans ers with effect from 15th Feb, 1876:—

Mr E Berrill, Dist Supdt of Police, 3rd grade, from Gorakhpur to Dehra Dun; Mr L H G Thomas, Offg Dist Supt Police, from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur; and Mr R Waddington, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Offg in 2nd grade, from Dehra Dun to Azamgarh.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified:—

Under Sec 23, Act XVIII of 1873, Mr F Giles, Asst Collr, Allahabad, with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of parganas Arail and Barah in the Allahabad dist, the crops of which were damaged or destroyed by floods in Aug. 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Furlough to Europe for two yeas, together with the usual preparatory leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr J Bennet; Ex Eng, 1st grade, Allahbad, Provincial Division, with effect from the 14th inst.

Mr H Gwyther, Dist Eng, Allahabad, will take charge of the Ex Eng's office, as a temporary arrangement.

With reference to Notification No 181E, dated 3rd Feb, 1876, the undermentioned officers joined the Benares Drianage Special Works Division on the 11th idem:—

Mr F W Male, Ex Eng, 4th grade, and Mr W Ellison, Sub-Eng, 2nd grade, and Mr W N Gilmore Sub-Eng, 3rd grade.

Six months' leave of absence on private affairs to Europe, together with the usual preparatory leave, is granted to Mr C Bagshawe, Asst Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st May, 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notification No 86E, of 13th Jan, 1876, transferring Mr F Tytler, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to the Buildings and Roads Branch, is cancelled.

Mr C Perrin, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in P W Code, Chapter II-IV-21, on the 14th inst.

Mr J H William, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, returned on the 12th Jan 1876, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 2053 E, dated 10th Dec 1875.

Furlough on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr F Tytler, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, under Sec 3 and 4, Supplement F, of the New Absentee Rules.

Subsidiary leave for one month from the 10th Feb is granted to Mr Tytler, to enable him to avail himself of the above furlough.

With reference to G O G G No 64, of 8th Feb 1876, the undermentioned Royal Engr Officers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the N W Provinces' Govt in this Branch, are posted to the 1st Circle Irrigation Works:—

Lt H W Duperier, R E, and Lt T P Cather, R E.

With reference to Notification No 48 E, dated -th Jan 1876, Mr A C Evans, Engr Apprentice, joined the Aligarh Drainage Division on the 23rd idem.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Feb. 24.)

Mr C R Hawkins, Offg Sery to Financial Comr, Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Secy to Financial Comr, Punjab, vice Mr C R Hawkins.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg O T Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavy, is appointed to the medical charge of the Camp of the Hon the Lt-Govr of the Punjab with effect from the 11th Feb 1876.

Mr J Frizelle, Judicial Asst, from Delhi to Simla, in the same capacity, from the 15th April 1876.

Capt C H T Marshall, Offg Judicial Asst, from Karnal to Delhi, vice Mr J Frizelle.

Mr R Clarke, Asst Comr, Lahore, is transferred to the Kangra Dist, and placed in charge of the sub-division of Kullu, vice Mr R I Bruce, transferred to Ferozepore.

Col J E Cracroft, Comr and Supt, from the Delhi to the Rawalpindi Division.

Lt C I W G Davies, Additional Comr of the Jullundur Division is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt of the Delhi Division, vice Col J E Cracroft, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th Feb 1876.

Capt G G Young, Depy Comr of Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as Additional Comr of the Jullundur Division, vice Lt Col W G Davies, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th Feb 1876.

Mr W Coldstream, Judicial Asst, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Hoshiarpur, vice Capt G G Young, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th Feb 1876.

Mr H C T Robin[illegible]t Comr, Officiated as Depy Comr of Hoshiarpur from t[illegible] the 7th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

Maj A F[illegible]P Hare[illegible]icial Asst, Gurdaspur, is appointed to officiate as Depy[illegible] the Jhang Dist, vice Mr T W H Tolbort, proceedin[illegible]ough.

Col T W[illegible] Mercer[illegible] Mooltan to the Jhelum dist as Depy Comr, vice[illegible] Lt-Col[illegible] proceeding on furlough.

Lt-Col[illegible]F M Bir[illegible] Montgomery to the Mooltan Dist as Depy C[illegible]omr, vice[illegible] Mercer, transferred to the Jhelum Dist.

Mr M Macauliffe, Offg Judicial Asst, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of the Montgomery Dist, vice Lt Col F M Birch, transferred to the Mooltan Dist.

Mr J W Gardiner, Judicial Asst, from Ferozepore to Lahore, vice Mr T Roberts, proceeding on furlough.

Mr R I Bruce, Asst Comr, in charge of the Kullu sub-division of the Kangra district, is transferred to Ferozepore, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst, 3rd grade, vice Mr J W Gardiner.

Mr J R Maconachie, Asst Comr, from the Gurdaspur to the Shahpur Dist.

Mr R W Trafford, Offg Judicial Asst, Sialkot, is transferred to the Gurdaspur Dist, and appointed to the charge of Dalhousie.

Mr H W Steel, Asst Comr, in charge of the Out-post of Kasur, is transferred to the Sialkot dist, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst, 3rd grade, vice Mr R W Trafford.

Mr T G Walker, Asst Comr, Lahore, is apposnted to the charge of the Outpost of Kasur, vice Mr. H W Steel.

Mr F J Hewson, Asst Comr, from the Lahore to the Gujranwala Dist.

Mr R G Thomson, Asst Comr, from the Karnal to the Sirsa Dist.

Mr J G Silcock, Asst Comr, from the Sirsa to the Karnal Dist.

Mr H E Perkins, Offg Comr and Supt, Rawalpindi Division, is appointed to officiate as Additional Comr of the Derajat Division, on being relieved by Col J E Cracroft.

Col J M Cripps is posted to the Rawalpindi Dist, as Depy Comr.

Surg-Maj A M Garden, Supt Genl of Vaccination, Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th Dec 1875.

Surg-Maj I Newton, Supt of Vaccination, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Supdt-Genl of Vaccination during the absence, of Surg Maj A M Garden.

Dr J Ferguson, Civil Surg of Gujrat, officiated as Supt of Vaccination, Punjab, with effect from the 8th Dec 1875 to the 8th Feb 1876, both days inclusive

Surg J Bennett is appointed to officiate as Supdt of Vaccination Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th Feb 1876.

Lt-Col A H Bamfield, Offg Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Lahore Circle, has obtained three months' subsidiary leave on full pay, under rule 3 of Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th Dec 1875, preparatory to his being granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Punjab Govt Order No 143 of the 14th Dec, is cancelled.

Mr J H Herdon, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr W Haslett, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Gurgaon.

The services of Colonel G McAndrew, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Amballa Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, under the operation of Home Dept's No 794 of the 25th Jan 1865.

Mr D E McCracken, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Peshawar, reverted to his duties in that Dist on the forenoon of the 9th Inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj F H Jenkins, Comdt, Corps of Guides, is granted thirty days' leave of absence from the 1st Proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough granted in G G O No 113, dated 7th Feb 1876.

HIGH COURT.—29TH FEBRUARY.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

In the matter of the Land acquisition act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government—Resley vs Hearn, Solicitor to Government and Withoba Pandoorung and others—Claimants.

425-75—Mr Fletcher—Moroba Bhowanishunker vs Cassinath Basker—Mr Nanci N R—Part heard.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

251-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dhorrumsey Canjee vs Dharsey Odhowjee.

315-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Poonjabhoy Mayaram and another vs Tooljaram Khooshaldass and another.

442-75—Mr Fletcher—Keribina Noronha vs Babool Khedv Nacwa—J C Cama.

[illegible]

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
FOR SALE TO ARRIVE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
100 BBLS. AMERICAN APPLES,
EX SHIP TIMORE.

N. B.—On and after arrival Ice Ship TIMORE (now due) the price of American Ice will be REDUCED to THREE QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

WE have already expressed our opinion that compulsory vaccination is the only means to prevent small-pox from spreading when it has broken out in the city; but there are other precautions which may be taken with advantage. One of these is to prevent the landing in Bombay of persons who are actually affected by the disease. The strict observance of our quarantine regulations and the prevention of the introduction of disease by means of vessels trading with infected ports are matters on which our safety depends in so great a measure, that at the present time, when we are threatened on all sides with the visitation of small-pox, a due consideration of our quarantine law and the manner in which its provisions are carried into effect becomes necessary for our individual security and the health of the whole town. The paragraph which we published in our issue of yesterday week brings before the public a matter which may very justly be regarded with feelings of doubt and alarm. It contained an announcement that a Mahomedan returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca had been taken ill before his departure thence, and during his passage in one of the British India Company's steamers from the Red Sea showed symptoms of small-pox. He arrived here pitted from head to foot with the dreaded malady; but, nevertheless, was permitted to land here, and the vessel to enter this port. The case is one of a very dangerous nature, having assumed a virulent type, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. A second case is that of a military officer, who, after embarking troops at the Carnac Bunder, was returning to the Fort, when he actually almost jostled against a Seedee woman who was walking amongst a crowd near the Esplanade and who presented a frightful spectacle, her whole body presenting marks of the loathsome disease. She had no clothing but a dirty loose gown, and she must have marched in this state to the Goculdass Hospital along some of the most populous thoroughfares in the native town. A further case was reported of an official who had been to this city on a visit and contracted the disease while here. He returned to Kurrachee on the 14th instant, but during the voyage showed symptoms of the contagion, and on the arrival of the steamer at that port was permitted to go ashore, with the disease in full development. And a fourth instance is narrated of a resident of Kurrachee who came to Bombay to witness the Mohurrum. He was taken ill in this city, but proceeded back to Kurrachee notwithstanding, where he was attacked with small-pox, the germs of which had doubtless been contracted here. In the first and third cases there unquestionably appears to have been an [illegible] absence of the display of even ord[illegible] caution by the quarantine authorities both at this port and at Kurrachee. It is difficult to conceive how, with a Health Officer in charge of the quarantine stations, the two vessels should have been permitted to enter ports and to discharge their passengers without the necessary detention in quarantine. It evidences either a want of attention on the part of the Harbour Health Officer, or an act of culpable neglect on the part of the captains of the vessels, in having failed to report the existence of disease on board their ships. In either case there is cause for the gravest complaint, and, if the fault be found to lie with the Health Officer, immediate steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of a like occurrence in future. If with the captains, the law and their owners will doubtless make full inquiry and secure amendment. A report has been in circulation that passengers by native vessels from the Persian Gulf and elsewhere are permitted to land in Bombay by means of shore boats before they have passed within the harbour limits, and before permission has been granted them to do so by the health officials. And, further, that the duties of the Quarantine Officer are deputed by him, in all cases of native crafts, to European policemen stationed on the Police Hulk, who are supplied with a quantity of blank bills of health, duly signed, however, by the Health Officer. We are not aware how far this official is justified in deputing his work to this class of subordinate, but there appears room for considerable doubt in the matter. What can a constable know of contagion, or how can he be legally responsible for declaring a vessel or her passengers to be healthy when he is absolutely unable to explain the nature or symptoms of a single case of disease? It is a well ascertained fact that the most virulent and contagious disorders are introduced by passenger vessels arriving from foreign stations, and it becomes, therefore, absolutely necessary that the most rigid examination should be made of every vessel, immediately on its arrival from any Foreign or Colonial port, by some conscientious and competent official. Without this measure of precaution, we have no guarantee for our protection from the introduction of diseases of the most fearful nature. We know that small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, and a multitude of other disorders may be carried from colony to colony, from city to city, and from house to house in the most inexplicable manner; that they lurk in the least suspected places. Overcaution in such circumstances is impossible.

It seems desirable that the Health Officer of the Port should, like the Health Officer of the Municipality, be required to devote his whole time to the business of his offi[illegible] It must appear clear that no man [illegible] other concerns, or having ot[illegible] stake, can be regarded with th[illegible] his appointment as Health Offi[illegible] man would, and might [illegible]

" neighbourhood of dams and sluices, be declared " illegal." Perhaps there is no Indian product of which so little is really known as of fish. Everybody is acquainted with pomfret, seer fish, mullet, soles, and whiting, when they see them nicely laid out on a napkin, adorned with crisp parsley, and flanked by a bottle of anchovy sauce; but we do not suppose that one man in ten thousand can say when, how, and where these fishes breed, whether they are becoming scarcer with railways, ice, and demand, or whether preservation is to be properly connected with them? Dr. Day, we believe, has been engaged upon a volume of ichthyography for some time past in that eminently favourable locality for such a purpose—Simla; and a Mr. Thomas, in a work on Indian angling, has given us some valuable hints on catching mullet by tying live frogs to the trees which overshadow Indian streams; but, despite these classical authorities on fish and fishing, it is very evident that the world has only a vague idea of Indian ichthyology.

It is a singular circumstance that there is scarcely a lake fish in India, or at least in the hotter part of the Empire, which is worth the cooking. The mullet, supposed to be the best, is more or less muddy in flavour, and all the fish of an Indian tank belongs to the very coarsest species, such as the roach and dace family. Many of them—particularly a pretty little fish like a bleak, vulgarly called "silver fish"—give a certain amount of sport to a very enthusiastic angler, for they will readily take bread paste, and even the artificial fly, but they are worthless for table—as worthless at least as the common roach is at home. Then, it is only in the very large tanks that there are good sized fish. There is a bad practice in India which ought to be suppressed for the sake of the food-supply wasted by it. This is the custom of netting and "tickling" every fish in a tank when the heats of summer and long drought render the water very low, for in this way every fair sized fish in a tank is taken, and nothing is left but the fry whose own turn may come the next year unless lucky enough to escape a drought. In this manner the village tank is brought to afford no food for the people about it, unless the veriest fry; but we are confident that were this practice of taking all the fish at every season of drought abolished, a fair supply of coarse, but to the natives palatable fish, could be secured to every hamlet in the country having a middling sized tank in its vicinity. The river fish are greatly superior to those of the tanks, both because they exist in cleaner water and because they are allowed perforce to grow. Some attain to a prodigious size, and we have seen one—a species of carp—which weighed eighty pounds, taken with a hook and line. There are also very large and fine fish in those numerous backwaters that run into the land from the sea all round the Indian coasts, although these waters are constantly dragged with seines, and have fixed engines as well wherever practicable. It is certainly the case that much valuable river fish is destroyed under the annicuts which are constructed for irrigation purposes across great Indian rivers. The principle of destruction is the same as that of the tank. The fish go over the annicut when the river is in flood, but when it falls they are left in shallow pools below the dam and are easily hauled out with gaffs, spears, and nets. Nevertheless, even the slaughter, great as it is, cannot much affect the multitude of fish in a large river. All such run through jungles and uninhabited places for miles and miles in their course, and the fish have as much latitude for recuperation as they want. Besides this, there is no very sustained drain upon them, by man at least. Whatever fish are taken are mostly consumed on the spot, or thrown to kites and dogs, for th[illegible]s little salt inland to dry them, and many [illegible] fish are too soft and flavourless to be dried [illegible] sun. It would be an excellent thing if we[illegible] introduce some valuable foreign fish into ou[illegible]dian rivers which are at present destitute o[illegible]ything superior to the *mahseer*, and we s[illegible] think that there are South American and African fish which could be acclimatised successfully. Baker speaks in high terms of the la[illegible] fish of the Upper Nile, and there is reason [illegible] think that Nile fish, for instance, would [illegible]ive in [illegible] Kistna, Nerbudda, a[illegible] Perhaps th[illegible] the waste of th[illegible] cious gift that [illegible] eastern coast, in[illegible] there was so muc[illegible] that it [illegible] the ve[illegible] a famine in[illegible] the coast. I[illegible] the fish of all [illegible] tiny sardines, [illegible] inland people [illegible] greatest distre[illegible] they are living [illegible] splendid fish, [illegible] within their re[illegible] quantity of salt [illegible] from the coasts [illegible] with what ough[illegible] can be done in [illegible]vernment mono[illegible] to start boats [illegible] coast? On the [illegible] much the same. [illegible] plenty just as [illegible] Practically, the [illegible] is inexhaustibl[illegible] many years el[illegible] higher price fo[illegible]dras than we [illegible]tion of fresh [illegible] will doubtle[illegible] extension o[illegible] out the lan[illegible] fully prolifi[illegible] hood of o[illegible] barren by [illegible] Sydapet [illegible] " fisheri[illegible] is right [illegible] upon [illegible] parent[illegible] but w[illegible] syste[illegible] the [illegible] pri[illegible] on [illegible]

ing, the 20th of December 1875, when, much in the manner described in my last chapter, I arrived alongside. The steam was already up and its rushing and roaring, mingled with the shouting of the boatmen and the confused voices of the hundreds who were either on board the ship, or in boats around the side, every one of whom seemed to be talking in the loudest possible tone, together, with the running here and there of the officers and their men, the hustling of Hadjees to and fro into their respective places, the carrying backwards and forwards of the luggage already on deck, and the hoisting up of that just arrived—all combined made up a scene of noise and confusion before which Babel itself might well have hung its head.

The charterer of the steamer had told[illegible] that she would sail at about ten o'clock, but I was not many minutes on board before I found that there was but little possibility of her leaving for another four or five hours, and it was not until past three in the afternoon that we eventually steamed out of the harbour.

About one o'clock the charterer (an Arab merchant) came on board. Many and piteous were the applications made to him by wretched *miskins* and *fakeers* to grant them a free passage to Jeddah, and as the hour for departing drew near, and it was found that the full number of Hadjees allowed under the Act was not on board, that stony-hearted individual, with questionable kindness, granted permission to the captain to take a few of them free.

When, at length, everything was r[illegible] Custom House officers came on boar[illegible] process of reckoning the passenger[illegible] through, the result being that [illegible] declared to be no more than [illegible] on board, that being the [illegible] which the space of nine sup[illegible] man was provided on board. [illegible] position, nor do I wish to co[illegible] tion that the ship carried [illegible] "regulation number" of [illegible] state most emphatically t[illegible] excess. Let us take a vi[illegible] appeared two or three [illegible] at which time the Hadj[illegible] to have disposed of the[illegible] the most convenient a[illegible] least as they will [illegible] remainder of the pass[illegible]

Starting aft on th[illegible] starboard side of the[illegible] the use of the captain[illegible] gers—an arrangemen[illegible] can object to, but ver[illegible] fairly raised, if, as[illegible] portion of the ship [illegible] allotted to the pilgri[illegible] limited allowance [illegible] drawback. The othe[illegible] reserved for passeng[illegible] selves with poop ti[illegible] fare considerably [illegible] and something ab[illegible] On board the Gu[illegible] were pretty comfort[illegible] room in which to [illegible] served them as a [illegible] when seated crossl[illegible] side of the cabin sk[illegible] state and dignity [illegible] superior pretension[illegible] friends and acq[illegible] fortune to be deck[illegible] in this part [illegible] all of the petty [illegible] type and hailed fr[illegible] the Mussulmans [illegible] name of Hindust[illegible] Delhi, &c.

Not six paces [illegible] points of position [illegible] whole favoured i[illegible] wretchedness and [illegible] Squatted close b[illegible] their chins, kne[illegible] the picture of wa[illegible] group of some eig[illegible] a mouthful of wa[illegible] every passer-by. [illegible] rags, unworthy of [illegible] or two among t[illegible] having neither fo[illegible] any—other than th[illegible] from people little [illegible] they passed the ni[illegible] huddled close t[illegible] gasping under th[illegible] a sufficienc[illegible] their allow[illegible] benefit [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH FEB.

Colonel Michell, C. B., Commanding the Artillery at Umballa, has been appointed to the Brigade staff with the rank of Brigadier-General and succeeds Brigadier-General Biddulph at Sealkote who is transferred to the Rohilcund District.

Captain Jackson, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Northbrook, will fill the same post for the new Viceroy.

Mr. Ward is appointed Judicial Commissioner in Assam.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE COMMISSIONER OF NAGPORE.

Mr. Carpenter, Commissioner of Nagpore, has been seriously injured by a fall from his horse. He is suffering from concussion of the brain and is still lying insensible.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINESE TRADING COMPANY.

HONGKONG, 28TH FEB.

The Native Trading Company, the formation of which has been already announced as a company of Chinese merchants purposing to carry out direct commercial operations with Europe and America, are prepared to send off accredited agents to commence business immediately.

THE PENINSULA OF COREA.

It is rumoured that terms have been agreed upon for the cession of Corea to the Japanese Government.

CUSTOM HOUSE AT PATERA.

It is also reported here that the Chinese are about to establish a Custom House at Patera on the Island of Macao in spite of the Portuguese Government who intend to resist any such establishment being made.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL RYDER.

SINGAPORE, 28TH FEB.

Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, has arrived here. The troopship Himalaya, bringing H. M. 80th Regiment, has also arrived in port.

LONDON, 26TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8⅝d.
...cent. Rupee Paper	87
...do.	87½
...	88
...	£47

...r masters."

... as to the successful acclimatisa- ... in Van Dieman's land have been ... the capture in nets, in the estuary ... Derwent, below Hobart Town, of ... wo hundred smolts, varying in ... three-quarters of a pound to a ... half, and which were sold in the ... ve shillings each. The colonists ... success, for they have been im- ... the purpose since 1852.

...m a Rangoon contemporary that ... duty with the troops to be des- ... o to meet the Grosvenor mission ... of ... h Regi- ... rk and ... e com- ... to the ... White, ... ; Cap. ... ment of ... Burgess, ... in the ... on Char-

...hawur car- ... r of well- ... le off, there ... Green, ... ity, ... on- ... nd

in these religious offerings, not from economical motives, but because the participator is supposed to reap a portion of the future "merit" accruing from good works, without any diminution of the principal donor's share.

Two of the most interesting towns near Bangalore are Great and Little Ballapura, which are about fourteen miles apart. Dodda Ballapura was once a place of great importance. On the dissolution of the Vijaya-Nagara Kingdom, about the end of the sixteenth century, Narayanaswamy, the Polygar of the place, assumed independence; and remains of his place, surrounded by temples, may still be traced in the fort. On the invasion by the Mogul army under Cossim Khan, the Polygar was obliged to relinquish this open part of the country, and to retire to Chikka-Ballapura, nearer his stronghold of Nandidroog. Dooda Ballapura formed then one of the seven districts of the Sira Government, but it was soon wrested from the Mahomedans by the Mahrattas. On their decline the town was seized by the Nizam, who gave it as a fief to Abbaskhuli Khan, a native of the place. He enlarged the fort to its present size, made gardens after the Mahomedan fashion, and built himself a convenient place, also a fine building called the Ashurkhana, which even now is in good condition. The court is nearly square and the walls surrounding it are filled with innumerable niches. Buchanan remarks:—"In this kind of temple the Mussulmans of the Deccan, infected by the superstition of their neighbours, worship Allah under the form of a human hand, painted on a board between two figures that represent the sun and moon." On the growth of Hyder Ali's power, Abbas Khuli Khan was compelled to surrender the place almost without resistance. He, however, considering Hyder his inferior in rank, refused to enter his service, and went to the court of the Nawab of Arcot. One of his wives and her grandson refused to follow him, and for many years lived within the fort, subsisting on a small pension allowed them by the English. Some of their descendants still cling lovingly to the vicinity of the old place, and with tears in their eyes, relate stories of their departed glory.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND OUTSIDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Civil List to which I have referred before shows that in this Presidency—

(1). Twenty Covenanted Civilians are holding District or Assistant Judgeships.

(2). Barring the Collector of Bombay, 78 Covenanted Civilians are Collectors or their Assistants. Not including the Panch Mahals with Kaira, there are 18 Mofussil Collectorates in the Presidency. This gives 12 Collectors, 3 Covenanted Assistants, and 6 Collectors, 4 Covenanted Assistants. The work of a Collectorate, as far as Covenanted agency is concerned, can be, and often is, performed by a Collector and 2 Covenanted Assistants. This leaves 24 out of 78 Covenanted Civilians comparatively unemployed.

2. The pay of these 24 Civilians, assuming that they are of the classes drawing the least pay, comes to Rs. 13,107-0-4 per mensem, or, Rs. 1,57,284-4 per annum.

3. At a cost to the revenue of 1½ lac of rupees per annum, 24 men, who would be only too glad to put themselves in harness and work like men, are kept in enforced idleness. And, why is this done? In order that pla... be provided for military and uncovenan... fathers or near relatives hold ... of influence in this Presidency. ... ity, of the said military and ... eir day, tried and failed ... Service open compe-

BO. C. S.

...ably make the most comprehensive appeal to popular sympathies and Clown, Columbine, and Harlequin carry us back to our younger days and bring to our memories a crowd of happy thoughts—

"With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come
Why should a man whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire, cut in alabaster."

Too much praise can scarcely be lavished on the fair manageress, Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis, for her impersonation of Selim. She played with a versatility of treatment and variety of expression very rarely beheld. Nor would I forget the bright portraiture of the roguish Fatima by Miss Ruth Gray. Taken altogether I have not enjoyed a pantomime so much for many years as I enjoyed "Blue Beard" last Saturday evening at the Grant Road Theatre.—Yours, &c.

THE LOUNGER IN BOMBAY.

EURASIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The advice which "Buck" gives in your paper of the 24th will doubtless be appreciated by the Eurasian community, but I think it hardly fair to attribute their indigence to want of energy or emulation. A poor as their condition might be, and as dearly purchased their livelihood is seen to be now-a-days, want of encouragement is the chief cause, and the help which our Government gives to natives, obviously with some political object in view, the Eurasians have not. They have to contend with native competition, and their mode of living, let it be ever so modest, ranges higher than that of an ordinary native. This is another reason why their appearance is distressful. The blame does not rest with them, inasmuch as they have contracted their habit of living from their fathers who gloriously defended the rights of the British Crown; fought and shed their blood for their country's renown. The duty our Government owes to the poor Eurasians has of late been stoutly advocated by the press, and sooner or later some means of bettering their condition will be afforded. The assistance certainly comes late, and although it is a reproach to those concerned for not having interested themselves earlier, it is a satisfaction to every Eurasian to find that he has been thought of at last. It is a peculiarity with Eurasians not to make noise. Had they fought for their rights; abused the Government through the medium of their organs; and fomented disloyalty as natives have done and are still doing, they might have had their due. Contentment was their lot, and fortitude in adverse hours was a virtue in them. They know that, in days gone by, the Government had sketched out a policy for itself, that it

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 26TH FEB.

THE Government of Bombay has at length given sanction to the recommendation of Mr. J. B. Peile *anent* the managership of Wudwan. Now it is quite certain that Desai Hurridas Vehauidas, Nyaydhish in the Court of Bhownuggur, will receive charge of the Wudwan State as sole Karbharee in room of that much abused gentleman Narudbhai. There is only one opinion in Kattywar as to the fitness of Mr. Hurridas, who is not only an experienced judicial officer, but is generally supposed to possess a peculiar knack in managing revenue affairs. He was, you know, one of the gentlemen asked by our Government to proceed to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee though the idea was afterwards given up. Mr. Hurridas is a good English scholar and belongs to the respectable Desai family of Neriad. His salary is to be Rs. 500 per mensem. There is no doubt he will work in harmony with the Ranee dowager. This intelligent lady is still bent upon raking up old matters against Narudbhai. But there is no wisdom in slaying the slain. She cannot do now better than look to the general interests of her subjects, which can only be achieved by giving the benefit of her advice from time to time to the new minister who is best qualified to improve the limited resources of the State.

It is proposed to hold here an exhibition of all the natural, industrial and agricultural products of the whole province of Kattywar. The movement is in the right direction and it promises to be a success inasmuch as some of the leading States have consented to give their moral and material support to the undertaking. Mr. Peile has also approved of the plan, and has, it is said, thrown out a valuable suggestion to the projectors to make the proposed exhibition a nucleus of a museum, thereby making it a thing of great permanent interest. This is a great desideratum. For the province, it must be observed, does not lack in indigenous arts and manufactures. The vastness of the country and the defective system of locomotion so far to account for the ignorance that prevails, more or less, about certain things produced in certain places. To be plain, for instance, very few people are aware, that there is a town called Tunkara, near Morbee, where you can gather abundance of pebble stones used for spectacles. Dhragudhra, the capital of the Raj Saheb, has reason to boast of an exquisite workmanship in lapidary art, some of the stone jugs, cups, &c., are so skilfully carved and made so thin that they can easily float on the surface of water. Jamnugger is full of natural products, besides there are copper and iron mines embedded in the mother earth. But where is that bold spirit of enterprise that distinguishes John Bull from his 'philosophically indifferent' Hindoo brother. If you go again to the Geer mountain, near Joonaghur, you will find all that is calculated to interest most a student of botany or medicine. It is therefore evident that if the proposed exhibition, which will probably be opened by the end of the year, be an accomplished fact, it will ultimately give a great impetus to the various branches of local industry.

The shareholders of the Jaitpore Taluka do not seem satisfied by the introduction of a reformed administrative machinery in that much dissected district. The interference of the Government with the internal management of the Talooka is supposed by them to be an outrageous violation of their time-honoured privileges. Four of the principal shareholders have proceeded to Bombay to lay their grievances personally before Sir Philip Wodehouse. They are at the same time to present an appeal to the Governor, stating therein all their objections to the measures taken by the Political Agent. The new regulations are to take effect from the 1st proximo.

The camp of the Political Agent is now in Verawul. The Judicial Assistant, Mr. E. Candy, is also there. Mr. Peile intends to pass the summer at Gopnath, a cool sea-place near Bhownuggur. But it is doubtful whether he will not alter his plan when cholera has reappeared in Bhownugger and its vicinity. In Morbee the epidemic is still raging with full force. Water is scarce throughout the province.

The Rajkumar College summer vacation commences from the 1st of April. Meer Zool fookar-Allee, son of the late Meer Jaffer Allee, of Surat, is coming in a week or so to join the Rajkumar College. The Thakore of Limree, accompanied by Mr. C. Macnaghten, will leave Bombay for England *via* Brindisi on the 10th of April.

The Young Thakore of Bhownuggur is now travelling in Bengal. He is expected in Bombay by the middle of March. Soon after his return to his capital, he is to be invested with the power of sharing the administration of his State with Mr. Percival. He will act in the capacity of a joint-ruler till he comes of age.

NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 26TH FEB.

I HEAR that the police inspector's house at Kamp... with all it contained was burnt down on the night ... the 23rd inst. The cause of the catastrophe has ...en traced to the exploding of a kerosine lamp.

A sad case of infanticide has just occurred in the ...bbulpore district. A widow contracted an ...liance with a relative, and she sought to get ...d of the tell-tale of her guilt by smashing the child's head. This case is a sad commentary on the movement in Calcutta among certain orthodox Hindoos for the conservation of Hindoo customs, &c. I presume Hindoo widow remarriage is a thing scouted by these enlightened individuals.

At Nursingpore, near Jubbulpore, I hear a woman was brought into hospital with a severe wound in her head. When interrogated as to how the injury had been caused, she said that she had inflicted it on herself in a paroxysm of rage. This statement she persistently adhered to until life gradually ebbed away. Subsequent enquiry, however, elicited that the deceased had had a quarrel with her husband, and that he had struck her most brutally and then with a cowardice in keeping with his character, persuaded her to declare that she had attempted suicide. This is another tribute to woman and exemplies forcibly her reputation for constancy even *in articula mortis*. Woman, the same whether trod under hobnail boots, by some seven-dials' tyrant, or cudgelled by some swarthy Rambux in a lone Indian hamlet.

Messrs. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, and H. E. Church, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, passed through Jubbulpore on the 26th instant, *en route* to Bombay, I believe.

BOMBAY.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 2nd Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening at 5-30 P. M.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per extra steamer Persia, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 P.M.

THE SASSOON DOCK.—The s. s. Trafalgar steamed into the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Clive yesterday, in order to discharge and take in cargo. The s. s. Bengal is in the dock also discharging.

VAGRANTS.—William Cotton and Samuel Looth, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Dadoo Nowjee was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the day previous, and thereby injured one Rumma, woman.

LOSS OF A DIAMOND.—A Hindoo merchant, named Kursondas Purshotumdas, reported to the Police on Sunday that he had lost a diamond valued Rs. 400, alleged to have dropped from a ring which complainant had worn on his finger that day.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Babun Ahmeen, was yesterday fined Rs. 6 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cruelly torturing his bullock.—Somboo Soobana, ...ggy driver, for torturing his horse, was fined ... the same Magistrate yesterday.

...HON'BLE MR. SCOBLE.—At the Apollo Bunder ...y afternoon, there was a large gathering of ...s of the Bar, solicitors, and some of the native ...en of Bombay, who had assembled to wish God-... the Hon. A. R. Scoble, Advocate General, on ...ing for England by the mail steamer.

...PICIOUS CHARACTER.—Moozuffersha Amoorsha, a ...us character, was yesterday sentenced to two ...' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. ...Morojee on being convicted of being found be... sunset and sunrise in a public place and failing ...er a satisfactory account of himself.

...URY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hin... ...med Munjee Khetsey, was committed by Mr. ...orojee to take his trial at the next Criminal ... of the High Court on a charge of giving false ... in a judicial proceeding preferred against him ...gun Oojun. The accused is held to bail in his ...ognizance in a sum of Rs. 4,000 and two sureties ...000 each.

...L ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on ... at Sewree road on view of the body of Amboo. ...d was about fifty years of age, a labourer em... at a quarry at Sewree. Upon the evidence ... the following verdict was returned by the ... "That the death of the deceased was caused by ... received by his having been accidentally crush... boulder of rock whilst working in a quarry."

...D DEAD.—At the adjourned inquest held yester... ...he Coroner's Office, Fort, in respect to the cir... ...ces connected with the death of the Mahome... ...e unknown) whose body was found floating in ...our on Saturday, the following verdict was ... by the jury unanimously:—"That there ...dence to say how the death of the said Mussul... ...e jurors unknown was caused, but that the ... probably buried at sea and washed into the ...

...CTORY SEAMEN.—Alexander McMillan, of the ...steam-ship Bengal, was yesterday sentenced ...Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to one ...ard labour in the House of Correction, for ...isobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ... which he is an articled seaman.—Benjamin ...nd John Johnson, of the British ship Choice, ...milar offence, were sentenced yesterday by the ...agistrate to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction; this being their third conviction of refusing to do duty on board that ship.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee:—Shaik Mahomed Moideen, for stealing a black cloth coat belonging to Davoo Tabjee, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.—Natha Bhyroo, for stealing two glass tumblers belonging to the Sassoon Dock, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction.—Dhondee, woman, for stealing a silver anklet, the property of Govind Narayen, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Govind Narayen, for stealing a purse containing three gold rings and cash from the pocket of Junardhun Essoba, was sentenced to receive five stripes.—An old offender, named Babajee Urjoon, for stealing a copper vessel, the property of Jiram Dewjee, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

KIDNAPPING CASE.—This case which was pending in the Court of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Major A. T. Spens, was at last committed yesterday, to the Sessions.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 28.

PARCEL CASE.—The Railway Magistrate committed Frederick Williams, Guard G. I. P. R., and Jetti, a Banian, to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay on Saturday last; the former on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant of the Railway Company, and the latter for receiving-stolen property having reason to believe it to be stolen.—*Id.*

MAHABLESHWUR.—From Mahableshwur we learn that Colonel Lucas, Commissary General, and family arrived there on Thursday last. A large number of visitors have already reached Mahableshwur and there are almost daily arrivals. There are still some very desirable houses unlet, but a larger proportion than usual are engaged for the season. The climate is perfection—cold, but not harsh.—*Id.*

CHINTO DISMISSED.—In the last meeting of the Poona City Municipality held on Saturday evening last under the Presidentship of Mr. Norman, the case of the suspended head overseer came on for hearing. After hearing the argument of the commissioners, votes were taken which resulted in his dismissal from the Municipal service. The petition of the suspended assistant overseer Govindrao was again referred by the general committee of the Municipality to the managing committee for consideration.—*Id.*

THE 76TH REGIMENT.—H. M.'s 76th Regiment, *en route* from Secunderabad to Bombay, for embarkation to England, will arrive at Poona in two detachments on the 3rd and 4th proximo at 8-30 A. M. and leave Poona for Bombay also in two detachments by troop extra train on the 6th and 7th idem. The 1st train conveying the whole of the married men and families together with the heavy baggage under a guard of 1 officer and 40 single men, accompanied by a working party of 1 officer and 80 men to leave at 6-15 A. M. 6th March and arrive at Carnac Bunder troop-siding at 3 P. M. same day. The 2nd train conveying the remainder of the troops will leave at 6-15 A. M. on the 7th March and arrive at Carnac Bunder at 3 P. M. same day. The families and married men will be located at the rest camp. The remainder of the men will be quartered in a camp pitched on the ground lately occupied by the 19th Regiment N. I. The probable strength of the 76th Regiment is 19 officers, 3 ladies, 521 men, 50 women and 115 children.—*Id.*

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital 91 under treatment, 4 admissions, 1 discharged and 2 deaths. At the Gocuïdass Tejpal Hospital 12 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges, and no deaths. At the European General Hospital 13 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges, and no deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday for Saturday and Sunday last was 58, of whom 37 were Hindoos, 18 Mahomedans and 1 Jew. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 2; Esplanade, 1; Market, 3; Mandavie, 4; Chuckla, 4; Oomercarry, 9; Dongree, 1; Dhobie Talao, 8; Funneswady, 1; Bhooleshwur, 6; Kharra Talao, 2; Khetwady, 4; Girgaum, 2; Mazagonl, 1; Tarwady, 1; Camateepoora, 7; Parell, 1; and Mahim, 1.

LECTURE ON "THE POVERTY OF INDIA."

A MEETING of the East India Association was held yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when an address on the "Poverty of India" was read by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presided, and there was a large attendance, consisting almost wholly of Parsees and Hindoos. Mr. Dadabhoy divided his paper into five portions, under the following heads:—the Total Production of India; the Necessary Consumption; the Deficit of Imports, compared with the Exports; the Moral Drain; the Pressure of Taxation. His object, the lecturer defined to be to show in greater detail what he had already stated in former papers, that, under the present system of administration, India is suffering seriously in several ways, and is sinking in poverty. While doing so, he explained ... mean to ignore the very bright side of British rule, and the many blessings of law and order which it has conferred on India. Mr. Dadabhoy showed, by various calculations, that the total producing power of the country, by cultivation, and other industries, averaged £2 per head per annum; and that even for such food and clothing as a criminal obtained in gaol, there was scarcely enough of production, even in a good season, leaving alone all little luxuries, all social and religious wants, all expenses on occasions of joy and sorrow, and any provision for a bad season. The reason why India was so poor was the drain to England, during the last 58 years, all opium revenue, the whole of the profits of trade, and about £200,000,000 from the very produce of the country had gone to England. Poor India had not enough even to support its absolute want, and supposing the whole production to be employed in supporting labour; and there was, moreover, actual yearly abstraction from this scanty production. On the point of taxation, Mr. Dadabhoy said India had to pay not the same percentage to its income as England, but nearly double; *i. e.*, while England paid only about 8½ per cent. of its national income for the wants of its Government, India had to pay 15 per cent. of its income for the same purpose, though her income per head of the population was a thirteenth part of that of England, and insufficient in itself for even her ordinary wants, leaving alone the extra ordinary political necessity to pay a foreign country for its rule. Referring, in conclusion, to the telegram recently published in the *Bombay Gazette* with reference to Lord Salisbury's despatches on the subject of the Indian Tariffs, Mr. Dadabhoy said he did not wish to say anything about selfish motives, or what the political interests of a Conservative Government might be under Manchester pressure, and he gave credit to the Secretary of State for sincerity of principle and purpose; but to establish Free Trade between England and India in a matter of this kind, would be something like a race between a starving exhausted invalid on foot, and a strong and robust man mounted on a swift horse. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Dadabhoy made a few remarks, in the course of which he said there could hardly be any difference of opinion as to the normal condition of this country being one of deplorable poverty. The best test, perhaps, of this was to be found in the comparative scanty production of the country, when taken in connection with the productions of the more civilized nations; in the depressed state of the great mass of the peasantry; and in the inability, on the part of the people generally, to bear taxation beyond a certain point. A noticeable fact brought out in Mr. Dadabhoy's paper was the increasing drain of wealth from India to England. The recent disturbance in the exchange between India and England and the fall in silver would, he was afraid, tend still further to aggravate this drain—trade was languid and the inducements for augmenting the exports from India to England were so little. The practical question which Indian statesmen must sooner or later be called up to face, was how best to adjust the financial equilibrium between the two countries. There were, he confessed, certain anomalous circumstances in the relations of India with England. Some of them were inseparable from a foreign rule, and must therefore continue. But barring all such circumstances, their endeavours should be confined to suggesting such remedies as were calculated to neutralize more or less the force of this drain. Some of the practical remedies which suggested themselves to his mind were the improvement of the productive powers of the soil; the development of India's mineral resources; a healthy growth of home manufacturing industry, and last, but not least, a representation of the people in the administration of the affairs of their country. The Government of India were fully sensible of the advantages arising from these and similar measures, which conduced to the well-being of the people; and the association would, in his opinion, be doing service by suggesting such measures to Government. The Local Funds Revenue in this Presidency for instance was steadily increasing and leaving a good surplus during the past few years; and he did not see why a portion of it might not be devoted to the establishment of agricultural farms and agricultural schools in the districts. There could not, he felt persuaded, be a better means of advancing the original object of these funds.

We shall be able to give a fuller report of Mr. Dadabhoy's paper to-morrow.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is especially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

APPROPRIATION OF THE GIFT OF Rs. 10,000 BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE following is the Report of the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to decide upon the manner in which the gift by H. R. H. of Rs. 10,000 to the charities of the city of Bombay should be appropriated:—

Office of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 22nd February, 1876.

To His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay.

HONORABLE SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 1789, dated the 17th December last, to your Excellency's address, I have now the honour to report to your Excellency, for the information of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, that the committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay to decide upon the manner in which His Royal Highness' gift of Rs. 10,000 to the charities of the city should be appropriated, has distributed the amount among the charitable institutions detailed in the annexed list, and to request your Excellency to convey to H. R. H. the grateful thanks of the Corporation for His Royal Highness' handsome donation to the poor of this city.—I have, &c.,

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Chairman,
Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH CHARITIES.

	Rs.	
European General Hospital Endowment Fund	100	
Pensions and Widows' Home	150	
Strangers' Friends Society	150	
Association for relief of European and Eurasian	150	
Shepherd's Alms-houses	100	
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, including St. Vincent's Home and St. Vincent's Dispensary	150	
St. Elizabeth's Home	50	
Society of Our Lady of Piety	50	
Nassick Orphanage	100	
St. Joseph's Orphanage	100	
Poor Funds S. P. G. Rev. J. Diago .. Rs. 50		
Rev. A. Gadney .. „ 50	100	
Cottage Hospital for Women	50	
Bombay Education Society	100	
Hindoo British Institution	100	
Scottish Orphanage	100	
Free Church of Scotland's Boarding School	50	
Jewish Bene-Israel Benevolent Society	100	
Jewish Benevolent Education Society	50	
		1,750

DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Parsees	100	
Hindoos	200	
Mussulmans	300	
Christians and Jews	200	
		800

MEDICAL MISSION.

Hindoos	175	
Mussulmans	25	
Christian and Jews	200	
		400

MAGISTRATES' POOR FUNDS.

Parsees	100	
Hindoos	250	
Mussulmans	150	
Christians	150	
		650

LEPER ASYLUM.

Parsees	425	
Hindoos	1,875	
Mussulmans	500	
Christians and Jews	200	
		3,000

SPECIAL CHARITIES.

Mahomedans—		
Mehmons	300	
Khojas	300	
Boras	300	
Cocanees	300	
Moguls	200	
Surawaya Jamat Sulliman	125	
		1,525
Parsees—		
To be appropriated to relief of infirm and sick Parsees		1,875
Total		Rs. 10,000

The minutes of the committee appointed by the Corporation to distribute the Prince's gift are as under.

18th February 1876.

Present—Lieut. Col. Hancock, R. E., H. E. Jacomb, Esq., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., and Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee.

It was resolved that this accompanying distribution of the donation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be finally approved, and that a report be made to His Excellency the Governor showing how the money has been disposed of. That Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Chairman of the Corporation, and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee be invited to assist Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in the distribution of the sums of Rs. 1,875 allotted for infirm and sick Parsees, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay and Mr. Rahimtoola Sayanee to assist Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee in the distribution to Mahomedan charities as specified in the list. That these proceedings be placed at the disposal of the press.

H. F. HANCOCK.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
CUMROODEEN TYABJEE.
H. E. JACOMB.

IMPORTANT TO THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

THE JUMA MUSJID DISPUTE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Green, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared on behalf of the Advocate General and others, plaintiffs and relators, against Cazee Mahomed Hoosein bin Enoos Moorgay and others, to submit to his Lordship the result of the meeting of the Mahomedan community held in the Juma Musjid on the 19th December 1875, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 29th July 1875.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the intervenors.

Mr. Scoble was about to begin to address the Court, when Mr. Justice Green (smiling) said—I suppose this is your last appearance before the Court!

Mr. Scoble nodded in the affirmative with a smile, and said that, on the 29th July 1875, the Court directed that a further meeting of the Mahomedan community should be called for a further consideration of the draft rules which Mr. Justice Gibbs had drawn up for the future management of the temporalities of the mosque. His Lordship (Mr. Justice Green) was then of opinion that proper time had not been given to the Mahomedan community to consider the matter fully; and that another meeting should be held for a further consideration of the rules. Now, another meeting had been held; in fact several had been held, one on the 19th December 1875, another on the 2nd January 1876; and the learned Advocate General regretted to say the result was that the rules, which Mr. Justice Gibbs had taken so much care to draw up, and which, it was thought were admirably adapted for the purposes in view, were rejected by the Mahomedan community. The proceedings of the meeting were attested to by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, solicitor, and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay in a joint affidavit made by them, which the learned counsel read to the Court. After reading it, he proceeded to remark it would be seen that there were 50 members in favour of the new rules and 350 against their adoption. Every step was taken by the relators to obtain an expression of the opinion of the Mahomedan community; the opinion of the community had been taken; and the rules were rejected. Mr. Scoble regretted that the Mahomedan community in Bombay should have been so badly advised as they appeared to have been in rejecting the rules, which made no material alteration in the management of the temporalities of the mosque, but only put them on a sounder and a firmer footing. He could not ask the Court to force the rules upon the Mahomedan community, the majority of whom had rejected them; and he now only asked his Lordship to make a formal decree in confirmation of Mr. Justice Gibbs's decree.

Mr. Inverarity said he appeared for the same gentleman for whom he appeared on the 29th July 1875 except one who was dead. His learned friend had made no proposition which he should oppose; and the only thing he had to do was to get his clients' costs of the hearing of the 27th and 29th July against the relators, the persons who brought them there. His clients had taken no active part in the course proposed by Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay. The result showed that the rules were not liked by the great portion of the Mahomedan community. Mr. Justice Gibbs, in his decree of the 22nd April 1873, did not order that those rules should be imposed upon the Mahomedan community whether they liked them or not. They were only to be submitted for their consideration and adoption.

Mr. Scoble argued that Mr. Inverarity's clients should not be given their costs. They were the persons mainly instrumental to the rejection of the rules by the Mahomedan community. There could not be the slightest doubt that the rules were framed by Mr. Justice Gibbs himself; alterations were suggested which were adopted; and no doubt Mr. Justice Gibbs desired that the rules should be adopted. Mr. Inverarity's clients had got those very good rules rejected, and Mr Scoble asked his Lordship to give them no costs, but leave them with their victory, which was in fact a victory very injurious to the Mahomedan community.

Mr. Justice Green—I don't think it is a case in which the relators should be made to pay the costs.

Mr. Scoble mentioned the manner in which he wished the Court's decree to be drawn up.

Mr. Inverarity said the proposed rules were all drawn up by Mr. Justice Gibbs at the suggestion of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, who had taken an interest in the case and was sitting behind his learned friend. If the relators gave up their costs, he should on behalf of his clients give up theirs also.

Mr. Scoble said no doubt Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay had taken the greatest interest in the matter of the rules, which did him the greatest credit. He was not one of the relators.

Mr. Justice Green said the only matter left over was the matter of these rules. It was a great pity that the new rules had been rejected, as it would only lead to further litigation. The decree would state that the revised rules had been laid before the community and not adopted and order that the costs of the plaintiffs and relators, subsequent to the decree of the 22nd April 1873, be taxed as between attorney and client and paid by the directors of the Juma Musjid out of the funds of the Musjid in their hands. The 8th, 9th and 12th defendants and Mr. Inverarity's clients to be paid their ... on the 27th and 29th July 1875 and ... directors of the Musjid out of the ...

... crowded by a number of Mahomedans, ... the Court's decision was known.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—For Southampton.—Mr. George Wheeler, Miss Fox, Mr. W. O. Punnett, Mr. C. Campbell, Captain French, Mr. C. A. Broadhed, Miss A. Rose, Mr. Jas. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Grose, and four children, and Mr. Grose (Jun). For Brindisi.—Mr. E. D. Sharkey. For Venice.—The Revd. W. Taylor, Mr. Henry John, and Mr. John Hanna. For Aden.—Lieut W. H. Burke and Captain O. D Osborne.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

No. 1293 of 1876.

Revenue Department, B. C. 28th February 1876.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 7th October 1875, submitting a memorial of 6th idem from a portion of the mercantile community of Bombay addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, I am directed to forward herewith the information of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, a copy of His Lordship's despatch No. 5 of 27th ultimo, as well as a copy of the despatch referred to in para. 2 thereof.—I have, &c.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
For Acting Chief Secretary.

India Office, London, 27th January 1876.
REVENUE No. 5.

To His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR,—Para. 1.—Your Excellency's letter dated the 25th of October, No. 34 of 1875, transmitting a memorial from a portion of the mercantile community of Bombay, praying that the Cotton Frauds Act (IX. of 1863) may be placed in abeyance, has been considered by me in Council.

2. After a careful consideration of the memorial, I see nothing in the points therein urged to induce me to modify the decision communicated to you in my despatch of the 27th May 1875, No. 10.

3. The time may arrive when it will be considered, by general consent, that the trade may well be conducted without the necessity of an exceptional Act like the present; but when that time arrives, the proper course will be to repeal the Act, not to keep it in abeyance.

4. It is desirable that it should be clearly Understood that the Act is to be maintained for the present, and that it should be rendered effective for its purpose. With this object I have to request you to proceed without delay to carry out all requisite amendments, as suggested in my former despatch.

5. I would advise your Excellency at the same time to consider whether the establishment may not be placed in a less expensive footing (in which case some relief might be given to the trade) without in any way interfering with the efficient working of the Act, which must be the primary object to be kept in view.—I have, &c.

SALISBURY.

India Office, London, 27th May 1875.
REVENUE No. 10.

SIR,—1. The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 29th March No. 14 of 1875 relative to the operation of the Cotton Frauds Act (Bombay Act IX. of 1863), has been considered by me in Council.

2. I am not of opinion that the weight of evidence is against the Act, and concur generally in the views expressed by Mr. Ravenscroft in the minute recorded by him under date the 12th January. The majority of the Commissioners seem to feel so much doubt on the subject, that they do not propose to repeal the Act but only to place it in abeyance. Such a resolution does not appear to me to afford a just confidence in the policy of abandoning the safeguards which the Act has created.

3. I desire therefore that your Excellency in Council will take into consideration the question of amending the Act, both with the view of modifying such provisions as have been shown to be harsh in operation, and also on the other hand if necessary of rendering its tenour more effective in those parts in relation to which a tendency to evasion has been exhibited.

4. I also desire that at least for the present, the proposed breaking up of the Department may be suspended.—I have, &c.

SALISBURY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th instant.

Submitted estimate of income and expenditure for year commencing on 1st April 1876, a printed copy of which was sent to each of the Trustees on 12th instant. It will be found at page 54 of compilation No. 11, vol. 4.

RESOLUTION.—Part I. Sections 1 and 2, being capital expenditure on docks and new works, are passed as they stand, subject to any modification that may be necessitated by any change which may at next meeting be made in Engineering Staff.

Part II. Section 1 is passed as it stands, except that the expenditure on contingent work is increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000.

Part II. Section 2 is passed subject to the following amendments:—

1. Port dues from square rigged vessels to be reduced from Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 80,000.
2. Income for water supplied to shipping to be reduced from Rs. 33,000 to Rs 30,000.
3. Estimate for a new boiler to be supplied to water barge, Rs. 5,000, to be struck out.
4. Instead of 2 new beacons on Cross Island Reef being provided for out of revenue, one on south of the Ree should be provided for, and one at Ooran, at the same estimated cost, *viz.*, Rs. 10,000.
5. Stores for Deputy Conservator's boat to be reduced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 300.
6. Stores and repairs for Deputy Conservator's gig to be reduced from Rs. 350 to Rs 150.
7. Stores for-life boat Prong to be reduced from Rs. 200 to 100.
8. Repairs and contingencies for same boat reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150.
9. Stores for life boat Kennery reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100.
10. Extraordinary repairs to schooners reduced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000.
11. Amount available for replacement of schooners increased from Rs. 4,139-2-0 to Rs. 9,139-2-0.

The special meeting was then adjourned in order that the interest account should be altered and submitted for the further consideration of the Trustees.

ORDINARY BUSINESS.—Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 19th February, enquiring what the Trustees have decided, with regard to the proposed weigh-bridge at firewood sidings, Elphinstone Estate.

Read Trustees' Resolution No. 293, dated 25th November, postponing consideration of the matter until the new arrangements for working the sidings should be agreed upon.

RESOLUTION.—Chief Engineer should furnish an estimate of the cost of providing the required weigh-bridge.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 14th February, intimating, in reply to an enquiry made, that the new arrangement for pumping the night-soil at Carnac Bunder, will be commenced in a few days.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th February, forwarding a letter from the Dock Master, Government Dock, bringing to notice that the accumulation of mud in the Customs Basin renders it a difficult matter to keep the entrance channel to the Dock clear

Read report by the Chief Engineer, dated 18th February, forwarding a plan showing the levels in the basin on 21st August 1870, and 12th February 1876 respectively. He states that the basin between the 75 feet (on datum) contour and the wharfs was excavated in November 1870 to February 1871 to the level of 75 feet on datum and 2,531 brass of mud removed, and that if the basin were to be excavated now to the same level only 1,626 brass would require to be removed. He recommends that nothing be meantime done.

RESOLUTION.—The Dock Master should be informed that the Trustees do not intend at present to dredge the Customs basin, because the mud there does not seriously interfere with the traffic to and from the bunder.

AID BY THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIVE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

MINUTE BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, DATED 21ST JANUARY 1876.

FOR some time past an Association for the cultivation of Science has been organized by a body of native gentlemen at the instance of Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, a medical practitioner of considerable repute in Calcutta, and himself an example of the elevating effect of scientific culture. The Association consists of many members, and donations to a considerable amount, over Rs. 80,000, have been promised. There is an expectation that current subscriptions for the month, or for the year, will be received. The objects of the Association are to provide lectures of a very superior kind in the various branches of the physical sciences, especially general physics, chemistry, and geology, mainly for students who have already passed through school or college, or have otherwise attained some degree of proficiency in these respects. There would also be lectures for youths and students possessing a lesser degree of proficiency. One special object of the institution is to encourage native young men of talent and education to prosecute systematically scientific studies after leaving college, so as to advance to a high stage of knowledge. The several sciences would be taught with a view to their application to pratical arts and uses. Expense would have to be incurred in remunerating the lecturers; in obtaining apparatus, instruments, and books; in allowing scholarships to specially selected students; and in providing house accommodation.

2. The Association held a meeting on the 15th Januar... last, consisting of native gentlemen of wealth, learni... and position, which meeting I myself attended, ... committee of management was formed. At that ... it was resolved that the opening of the Institutio... be considered as a memorial of the visit of ... Highness the Prince of Wales.

3. The management of the Institution ... termined by the members of the Associati... conditions as they might settle amon... is important that the members shoul... own independent exertions for the a... they would raise and judiciously ... would collect current subs... mine the subjects of th... turers; they would al... funds might permit.

4. The Associatio... what assistance th...

Considering that ... constitutes an impo... to promote the cul... of so large an a... indicate muni... for the good... successful... and am... for t...

token of its sympathy with the good cause which the Association has at heart.

5. I propose, therefore, to take up an eligible building, with its premises, situated at the junction of College Street and Bow Bazaar, and to make it over unfinished to the Association for occupation free of all charge for a term of years, which would be settled separately in consultation with the Committee, for the purposes as above set forth, on condition that at least Rs. 70,000 be actually obtained by donations, of which at least Rs. 50,000 must be invested by the Committee in Government securities, and that a monthly subscription of at least Rs. 300 per mensem be promised for two years. This proposal is made provisionally and conditionally upon Government being able to obtain possession of the said house and premises. In this way the Association would be spared the cost of obtaining suitable accommodation in the city of Calcutta, which is always a matter of difficulty, and would be able to devote its private resources to developing systematic instruction.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

LADY MARY GRENVILLE'S FANCY DRESS BALL,

(*Madras Mail.*)

Three months of almost uninterrupted gaiety and pleasure—inaugurated by a round of festivities during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and continued by hospitalities thoroughly well dispensed at Government House, and by a series of most enjoyable private entertainments, were practically brought to an end last night by Lady Mary Grenville's Fancy Dress Ball—a brilliantly successful termination of a brilliantly successful cold season. Some three months ago society was warned of the pleasures to come; our little world had therefore plenty of time for reflection and speculation; and we certainly think that its most fervid anticipations were fully realized. The Banqueting Hall, the scene of the gay gathering, was, to begin with, completely transformed. The stately beauty of the room, which we are wont to regard with pride even when unadorned, was subjected to the hands of tasteful decorators, and the result of their work was a fairy scene at once worthy of the occasion, and thoroughly in keeping with the surroundings of the edifice. On entering the north door the novelty that struck the eye was a bank of turf and rockery, beautifully decked with ferns and foliage plants, filling the space between the central columns of the entrance hall; the Band being thus screened partially from the ball-room, and the room itself approached by pathways branching off to the right and left of the doorway. The view of the room as the pathways opened into it was most pleasing. Tall palm trees had been largely utilised at intervals along the verandahs, against the side pillars, filling in corners, and at every point where back ground of marked contrast was required. Between the doorways, and at the base of the tall palms, effective masses of plants with rockery, sods of turf, and dwarf ferns, were most pleasingly arranged. At the dais end of the Hall, banks of rock-work, moss, lilies, and water (prettily counterfeited by mirrors introduced amongst the greenery) occupied with charming effect the three steps by which that part of the hall is usually approached. The dais was therefore reached from the side aisles only. The new covered verandah erected at the south end of the building for the Prince of Wales's visit, was used on one side as a ladies' room, on the other as the refreshment buffet; and the eastern verandah generally used for the latter purpose, was for the first time chosen to form the supper room. Mounting the stair case to the galleries fresh triumphs of the decorator were to be found. Arbors of trellis work laced thickly over with evergreens—each containing in its tempting half light, a sofa constructed for two only, and all dedicated to the gentle wisperings of soft nothings, were placed along the corridors. The decorators' quaint appreciation of Darwin was here manifested by the introduction of sundry stuffed specimens of the monkey tribe amongst the foliage; many of them apparently intent upon overhearing the aforesaid whispering. The northern gallery was furnished as a drawing-room, and the view from that commanding spot of the gay and motley throng below was one of the features of attraction during the evening. Stuffed animals, and marble statuary were used with good effect amongst the foliage groups of the hall; the bank near the Band being specially well contrived both as regards contour, and the grouping of the variously tinted plants. The supper-room, or rather verandah, was made the most of by the free use of palms and plants; whilst at the South end a trophy of His Grace the Governor's magnificent plate threw quite a dazzling light upon the table immediately near it. The supper tables were of the round sociable form, dotted tastefully along the verandah, and richly ornamented with plate.

Having thus glanced at the decorations and novel arrangement of the Banqueting Hall, we approach with a keen sense of the interest it possesses the important subject of costume.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the ball was the general excellence of the dresses. For months past we have heard on all sides gloomy forebodings on the prospects of fancy tailoring in a Madras verandah. "How can I ever manage a presentable costume?" Has been the never ceasing question. Yet a more complete contradiction to general opinion could not possibly be given than was given last night. The great majority of the dresses were not only good, but very good. Of course there were inaccuracies of detail in the historical costumes, and a good deal of uncertainty seemed to prevail in the minds of our male society as to when powder, wigs, and real hair were respectively in vogue. But on the whole, the sartorial part of the ball was excellent. One does not wonder at this so much where ladies are concerned for the female brain is apt to conceive, and female finger apt to execute anything and everything in the way of dress. But we confess to having been very much astonished at the way in which gentlemen, perfectly inexperienced in matters of this kind got themselves up. This, indeed, constitutes the fundamental difference between a Fancy Ball in England and in India, and gives to the latter at least half of its undoubtedly superior interest. At home an *invite* simply sends to one of the many representatives of the tribe of Levi, who have associated themselves with that most remunerative profession the hiring out of the theatrical ... and receives in due course a ... rate of £3 to £5 per night. He has, and can have, no personal interest in the dress. He does not know its history, or the why and the wherefore of its many peculiarities and trimmings. He recives it in good faith, and looks as little of an anachronism as he can when wearing it. But in India nine men out of ten get their dresses made up by native tailors from local materials. This necessitates a good deal of reference to books, enquiries of theatrical friends, and frantic efforts at sketching patterns—the whole supplemented by conferences with the *durzi* whose conceptions of ancient mediæval and Georgian costume are of the wildest. But this personal investigation naturally breeds an interest in the dress, and when the first germ of an idea developes into actual velvet, silk and lace, the happy proprietor regards the production with something of parental affection.

It speaks therefore volumes for the designers and constructors of dress at Madras, that at a Fancy Ball as well attended as Lady Mary Grenville's, good dresses should have predominated, and trashy combinations should have been conspicuously absent. A noteworthy point, one which appears to have struck the correspondents of the London papers recently at Madras with reference to the general tone of society here, was the almost universal prevalence of quiet and refined taste in the colors and ornaments selected. Although there was abundance of variety, plenty of gay color, and much that was handsome, and no doubt expensive, there was little or no tawdriness, tinsel, or inharmonious blending of bright colors. Writers of accounts of amateur theatricals, and fancy balls are wont to say that "where all excel it is invidious to particularize"—a sentence which has long since been regarded as an excuse, a mere subterfuge as it were, to avoid saying disagreeable things. In the present instance, however, we are situated like the boy who cried "Wolf!"—we hesitate to use a few hackneyed words which would well describe our position in attempting to single out particular costumes for special commendation. The list we publish sufficiently speaks of the trouble and expense many have gone to for their dresses. We regret that it is far from a complete one, for several beautiful costumes unavoidably escaped our observation in the gay crowd of strange disguises and novel garbe, but the time at our disposal does not suffice to enable us to complete the record.

** This list fills 5 clumns in the *Mail*.—ED. B. G.

TELEGRAPH SYMBOLS.

To the Editor of the "Statesman."

SIR,—On the publication of the St. Pet... ternational Telegraph Convention, the great... nation was expressed in England at, what ap... be, an attempt to restrict the use of econo... pedients, by the clause requiring telegraphi... of five figures expressing a hidden meani... charged 50 per cent. additional in name of c... repetition.

Action was at once taken by the Manchest... of Commerce, and the *Times'* money article... several letters of remonstrance.

In the end, it was explained that the rule was not intended to operate as a restriction on any economical expedient, but was simply meant to act as a discouragement of the use of figure symbols in cases where word symbols could equally well be employed; and it was finally arranged to pass without additional charge all groups of five figures containing statistical information.

I annex copy of the letter of instructions addressed by the Manager of the Indo-European Company to th... Manchester Agent. Under these instructions, gro... of five figures, each separate unit of which expres... different quotation, or, in other cases, the figure... made to convey the quantities, price, and nu... mercantile transaction—are passed at the... charge.

This ruling of the Companies interest... Bombay, but to my surprise I find that... local Government Agent, Mr. Lane, de... and expresses himself as determine... rangement, by which this fair and... has been placed upon what othe... mischievous and mistaken r...

Mr. Lane's representati... of course, be perfectly f... power and the inclinati... Convention, in acco... of them, and thu... munity to an a... messages con... which all o...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of February 17.)

[Yo]rke's first experience of the place which he had ... to make his home while in England, did not tempt ... a speedy renewal of it. When the London season ... an end, he took advantage of numerous invitations ...ooting in the country to remain away from ...bury, and the days were growing short when he ...s next visit, determined, if he could, to make his ...'s house more of a home than he had done before. ...hether it was that he had scowled so at them on pre... occasions, or that matters had so far advanced that ...visits could no longer be made with ease in his ...se, at any rate on his arrival there was a general ...tion of male visitors from their customary attentions, ... mother was evidently so ill at ease from the ...on of the mild pleasures which made up the business ... life, that her son felt that it would be only kind to ... his stay; and while casting about for an excuse ...ing away, Yorke bethought him that he had not ...pted as yet to make the acquaintance of the sister of ...s friend Braddon. With this lady, who was married ...entleman named Peevor, he had had some correspon... at the time of her brother's death, which had ended ... warm invitation to pay herself and her husband a ...whenever he should come to England; and it was ...ather a lame apology for not having done so before, ...they lived only a few miles from London, that he ... to Mrs Peevor, proposing to run down ...town some afternoon and pay his respects. By re... of post came her reply, and also a separate letter ... her husband pressing him in such warm terms to ... at least a few days at "The Beeches," that he at ...accepted the invitation, and passing through London ...d for his destination.

...was an afternoon train, filled with business men re... to dinner, who all settled down at once for their ...ng, leaving him free to speculate on the drollness of the ...tion, in thus starting off in mere restlessness of mood ... visit to persons not only personally unknown to him, ...f whose antecedents and position he was totally igno... Braddon had told him that he had not seen his ... since she was a little girl, and knew nothing about her husband beyond the fact that he was well off, but whether he was a clergyman, or a country squire, or a London business man, Yorke had no idea. And "The Beeches, Hamwell," might designate a 'semi-detached villa residence' in a suburban terrace equally with a venerable country-house. The name was no clue to the nature of the place.

The train gradually disgorged its passengers at the different stations, who alighted for the most part bearing little baskets of fish or game, till at last the Hamwell station was called; and Yorke getting out with some half-dozen other passengers, was received by a servant in smart livery, who took his luggage. A handsome close carriage was waiting outside for himself, spring-cart and horse for his portmanteau; his host was therefore evidently well to do; and this attention to the stranger indicated a hospitable spirit. It was too dark to make out the scenery; but the road evidently made a considerable ascent; and after the traveller had passed through the gates of an entrance lodge, the white trunks of an extensive avenue of ancient beeches which could be seen on either side of the drive, indicated that the house at the end of it was rightly entitled to its name. Clearly The Beeches was not a semi-detached villa. On the carriage pulling up at the door, a flood of light burst on it from the cheerful outer hall which now came into view; this o-ened on an inner hall, thick-carpeted, and garnished with statuary, armour, and ancient cabinets, and from which the outer air was carefully excluded; and Yorke issuing therefrom into a dimly-lighted sitting-room, had some difficulty at first in distinguishing the different members of the little group sitting round the fire, who rose on his entrance in a somewhat confused and hazy way, suggestive of their having been disturbed in an ante-dinner nap. However, on collecting their senses, the inmates showed no want of heartiness of greeting—Mr. Peevor, who was of the party, coming forward to shake him cordially yet somewhat deferentially by the hand, and introducing him in turn to his wife, his eldest daughter Maria, his second daughter Catherine, and his youngest daughter Lucy, who was sitting in the corner at work, the only one of the party employed on any occupation.

A servant now bringing in lights, the visitors was able to obtain a view of the family. Mr. Peevor was a good-looking, well-preserved man, with grey and white whiskers and a fidgety manner, who might be between fifty and sixty. His wife was a tall, handsome woman, bearing a strong likeness to her late brother, but with a certain languor of manner in marked contrast to his active, vigorous ways. Mrs. Peevor was evidently too young to be the mother of her husband's three grown-up daughters who, moreover, bore no resemblance to her; and Yorke guessed rightly that they must be the children of a former marriage. Miss Peevor was no longer young, and looked older than she was, wearing an air of ill health and depression; and Yorke instinctively judged that her part the drama of a young lady's life was already played out. Miss Catherine was fair and pale with light hair, neither plain nor pretty in face, but with a neat, slight figure; she was evidently short-sighted, and the habit of wearing an eyeglass screwed into one eye did not improve her appearance. Miss Lucy, on the other hand, also slight and neat in figure, was a little brunette, with pretty face, and bright dark eyes indicative of humour; but Yorke had not time to notice this particularly on the present occasion, as she still sat apart from the rest listening to the conversation, of which the burden for the most part was borne by Mr. Peevor, who was full of expressions of gratification at their guest's arrival, and his kindness in coming to see them. He apologised more than once for not having gone to the station himself to meet him, on the score of a slight cold, but he hoped the coachman had been punctual, and Rundall the footman ready awaiting him on the platform. "I ordered him particularly," said Mr. Peevor, "to be there well before the time—a good ten minutes, I said, to make sure, so that you might not be kept waiting a moment; one is so apt to catch cold these chilly evenings waiting on the platform," and Yorke was assuring him for the second time that Rundall had executed the order faithfully—regardless (he could not help thinking) of the risk incurred by himself of catching that dangerous complaint—when conversation was suspended by the sound of the dinner dressing bell; whereupon the party rose, and the host conducted him to his bedroom.

"We are treating you quite without ceremony, you see," said Mr Peevor, by way of apologising for the accommodation; "the great friend of my wife's poor brother is of course a friend of ourselves; but you military men can put up with simple ways on a pinch, I have no doubt. We have asked no one to meet you to-night, but there will be a few friends to-morrow and the next day;" but as Yorke looked round the spacious and well-lighted room, which opened into a good sized dressing-closet, most luxuriously furnished and fitted with every comfort, and with the walls almost covered with pictures, it seemed to him that no apology was needed. In none of his previous visits had he been so sumptuously billeted, for bachelors in big houses seldom get the best rooms.

The dinner which followed was a very elaborate one, handsomely served, and altogether superabundant for the party of six who sat down to it, not without further apologies on the part of the master of the house for its simplicity, on the score that Yorke must be looked upon as an old friend, to be treated without ceremony. Except himself, none of them did much justice to it, possibly because they had lunched well at two, and partaken heartily of tea, cake, and muffins, at five o'clock, for such he afterwards discovered to be the custom of the house.

The conversation (kept up for the most part by the host) at first turned mainly upon Yorke himself; and, accustomed as he had been whilst on furlough to be petted and made much of, he could not help feeling quite uncomfortable at the continual references on the part of his host to Victoria Crosses, cavalry charges, gallantry displayed in the Mutiny, and the general superiority of Indian officers to the rest of the military world. Not that Mr. Peevor knew much about these things; his knowledge of them, indeed, was evidently of the vaguest and most general kind, and but that his manner seemed guiltless of humour. Yorke might have fancied that he was secretly poking fun at him; and it was with difficulty that the guest succeeded in turning the conversation from India and military exploits to the inmates of the house. So much, however, Yorke gleaned incidentally while the conversation ran in military channels, that Mr. Peevor had an only son in the —the Hussars—" but only a lieutenant," as his father explained apologetically, adding that he had never served out of the kingdom. "Being an only son, I could not of course wish him to run any risks from foreign climates." Fred, it appeared, was expected home in a day or two, when Mr. Peevor observed he would have the honour and privilege of making Colonel Yorke's acquaintance; and the young ladies, who had so far taken no share in the conversation, being somewhat in awe of the stranger, although Miss Lucy's bright eyes twinkled with fun at Yorke's evident distress under her father's compliments, brightened up as their brother's visit was spoken of. It was such a treat to have Fred at home; he could so seldom get away from his regiment.

They seemed to have a very pretty place here, Yorke presently observed, by way of filling up a pause in the conversation.

Yes, it was a pretty little place, admitted his host, but small, you know; only about two hundred and fifty acres, including gardens and everything.

Was there any game on it? Yorke fancied he had seen something that looked like a cover on the way up.

Yes; there was a fair show of pheasants for the quantity of ground. Mr Peevor did not shoot himself, but liked to be able to give a day's sport to a friend. The shooting, however, was nearly over for this year; there were merely enough birds left to keep up the stock; but next year he ...tended to lay down a fresh supply, and he hoped the ...nel would do them the honour to come down early in ...er, when Mr Peevor would make up a shooting-party ... him.

... host did not shoot himself. The next thing was ...t what amusements the young ladies affected. ..., the eldest, it appeared from the brief replies ...d not care about anything in particular, ...liked taking a walk after breakfast if the ...: but on her father observing that they ... country at this season when the leaves ...ves were so very unhealthy—Miss ..., observed that this was how ...ting. ...ting?" said Yorke, turning ... manner than he had been ... in the winter," replied ... one seldom gets a ... to put up with the ...rk; but we are ... and so there ...ywestershire ... world to... ...?" said ...re, he ...ot

pony-carriage, while Mrs. Peevor was to take Catherine in the landau. The matter was indeed arranged almost before Yorke could say anything, and not without misgivings on his part; for although it would be pleasant enough to escort Miss Catherine, he did not much fancy making his first appearance on an untried hack. But Mr. Peevor seemed so delighted at the idea, saying that he would write to the stable-keeper himself to send his very best horse—it was worth Bytheday's while, he said, to oblige him, for he paid a pretty large bill there every year—that there was no backing out of it. And Mr. Peevor repeated the order to the butler about the despatch of the tax-cart so many times during dinner, as to suggest a doubt whether orders given in this household were very strictly obeyed.

Mrs. Peevor's two little girls came in to dessert, Minnie and Lottie, whose acquaintance Yorke now made for the first time. Minnie had a chair by her mamma, while Miss Lucy took Lottie on her lap and peeled a peer for her. Then the wine was handed round—claret, port, brown sherry, and two kinds of dry. Mrs. Peevor took a glass of port-wine, which her husband took the opportunity of mentioning by the way had been prescribed by the doctor; the other ladies took none, and the gentleman were soon left to discuss their wine alone.

"What are you taking, Colonel?" said Mr. Peevor, moving down to his end of the table; "I am not allowed much wine myself just now—I've got a touch of gout flying about me; but I like to see my friends enjoy their glass. Sherry, eh? Ah, don't drink that wine; it's a fair wine enough, I admit, but let me help you to some of this; you will find this a really tolerable glass of sherry, I believe:" and Mr. Peevor proceeded to recount at length how, through the kindness of a friend who was always on the look-out to do a good turn in that way, he had been fortunate enough to come into the possession of a parcel of very rare wine which a large number of connoisseurs had also been on the look-out to secure; and indeed York was a sufficiently good judge to perceive that his host did not exaggerate the excellence of the article. The conversation indeed took an altogether objective turn, turning on the various commodities in view from were they were sitting, to each of which a long story was attached, the end always being that the thing in question—a carved screen or a bronze or a piece of china, for the room was crowded with such ornaments—had come into the present owner's possession at a high price. "I make a point of putting aside a trifle every year," said Mr Peevor, apologetically, "for little purchases of this sort; it improves the look of the house, you know, and gives one occupation." The pictures Colonel Yorke must look at to-morrow, in better light: he made a point of buying four or five pictures a-year; it was a man's duty to encourage art, and then it made the visits to the Royal Academy so interesting if you went there with an object. Yorke thereon observed that his host was to be envied his life passed so usefully and agreeably, and surrounded by the comforts of such a happy home; but Mr. Peevor did not accept this cheerful view of his position, remarking sadly that there were many anxieties connected with a household of that sort: the servants were a sad trouble; he had had to change his butler three times in the last year, although he had got a treasure at last. And then cooks were so troublesome, Mrs Peevor was nearly worried out of her life by them, although the house keeper had a high salary, and ought to save her from such trouble; with her delicate health this naturally made him very anxious, after his past sorrows. This Yorke understood to be an allusion to the premature decease of a former Mrs. Peevor. Then somehow the conversation came round to his children; and Mr. Peevor—although still meandering of at intervals into the price-current line—explained that although he had made it a duty to bring up his girls with comforts around them—indeed what right-thinking father could do less?—yet he hoped he had not spoilt them for a somewhat plainer life. The girls were girls, and of course could not expect to be always in their father's home; his first duty was towards his son, and the daughters must be content with a slenderer portion of such goods as he might possess not indeed that there would not be a trifle for each of them, if anything happened to him; in fact he might say he had not forgotten his daughters' claims upon him, and he had been able to reserve something substantial out of the means with which Providence had blessed him—nor would he let a trifle more or less stand in the way of a girl's happiness. Indeed the warning he had had from poor dear Maria's sad affair would naturally make him anxious to avoid such a misfortune again. And then, while Yorke was about to express his interest in this subject, on which his sympathy seemed to be invited, the worthy gentleman rambled off in maunderings strains to the china and the bronzes, while his amused guest pursued the train of ideas suggested by what had gone before. Which of the girls, he thought, does he want me to marry? And to how many single gentlemen visiting here by turns has he made a similar confidence? And under the influence of this plain speaking, the sort of interest with which he had been regarding Lucy Peevor's pretty face during dinner was succeeded by a feeling of distrust.

When the gentlemen rose at last from table,—having, however, made between them a very small inroad on the contents of the five decanters,—and entered the drawing-room—the yellow drawing-room as it was called (they had assembled before dinner in another called the blue drawing-room,) and Yorke now saw this apartment for the first time, gorgeously furnished and ablaze with lights—they found the ladies all more or less asleep over their books and newspapers; but although there was a general waking up, it could not be said that the evening was very lively. It was now Mr. Peevor's turn to be sleepy; Mrs Peevor was languid and silent; Miss Maria evidently posed as the confirmed invalid, from whom no share in entertaining company was to be expected; the young ladies, in awe of their visitor, the first colonel they had ever met, were shy, and did not volunteer to lead in the conversation. But Yorke was too modest to put down the silence to this cause; the young ladies he had been accustomed to meet were mostly talkative, not to say fast, and he put their reserve down to indifference or *gaucherie* But observing that there was an enormous grand pianoforte in a corner of the room, he proceeded, as in duty bound, to put the young ladies through their musical paces. Miss Maria, however, it appeared, neither played nor sang; but Miss Catherine at his invitation sat down at the instrument—her father remarking by the way that the girls always had a course of finishing lessons from the best masters when the family was in town—and played a little piece in a more or less feeble manner; after which Miss Lucy, who sang but did not play, warbled nervously a couple of English ballads without any particular tune to her sister's accompaniment, while the guest could not help feeling sorry that she should exhibit herself to such disadvantage, for certainly she was a very pretty little girl. After this the numerous pictures on the walls naturally suggested a reference to the fine arts, and an inquiry as to the young ladies' accomplishments in this line. Miss Maria did not draw, but her sisters after a little pressing produced their portfolios—Mr. Peevor remarking parenthetically that he had secured Jenkins, A.R.A., to give them lessons during the two last seasons in town; a very rising man Jenkins, and of course as a rule he did not take pupils, but Mr. Peevor had made a special arrangement with him, which the guest readily understood to have been connected with the drawing of a cheque for an amount unusual in such transactions. Miss Catherine drew large heads of uncertain outline in chalk, Miss Lucy little landscapes in muddy water-colours, and Yorke knew so little about the matter that he was able to praise the performances (which might have cost about a hundred guineas apiece) without hypocrisy. Miss Catherine brought out her portfolio in a matter-of-fact way, as if the performance were an accustomed one to be gone through; but Miss Lucy gave a toss of her little head while showing her part of the exhibition, as if she estimated it at its proper value. Then Mrs. Peevor and Miss Maria retired—invalid habits being implied in the parting ceremony—and an adjournment was proposed to the billiard-room, an ample chamber fitted up with luxurious settees. Cigars of admirable aroma were now produced, and Mr. Peevor insisted upon Yorke lighting one, notwithstanding the young ladies' presence, observing that the girls liked the smell, and that these were some very rare tobacco which he had succeeded in procuring through a friend in Spain; he did not smoke himself, but he liked to keep a tolerable cigar for his friend.

The young ladies' performances at the billiard-table were not more brilliant than their efforts in the fine arts; and as Mr Peevor himself, although careful to explain that the table was of a peculiar construction made to special order, turned out to be an indifferent player, the game was rather one-sided. But it did not last long; for as breakfast was ordered for nine o'clock the next morning on account of the hunting, Mr. Peevor soon became fidgety about his daughters not being up in time, and hurried them off to bed; and then before wishing his guest good-night at his room door, gave a last order to the butler for the despatch of the tax-cart to Castleroyal the first thing in the morning; after which he proceeded to make the round of the house to see that all the bolts and bars were properly secured, and the warning bells attached to all the windows, without taking which precaution nightly, he said, he should not be able to get a moment's sleep.

As Yorke in the retirement of his luxurious bedroom reflected with a sort of amused curiosity on the proceedings of the evening, he felt almost angry with himself at harbouring involuntarily a suspicion of his generous host's honesty. And yet the suspicion would come up. Is all this luxury and apparent wealth, he thought, a mere blind to delude the world? And the stories came up to his mind of the different swindlers in recent years who had imposed upon the public for a brief space by prodigal scattering of money which did not belong to them. Does he want to get rid of one of his daughters before the impending smash takes place? Surely, if he is really the man of substance he appears to be, it would not be necessary to seek out a stranger like myself, a mere soldier of fortune, in order to get a husband for presentible, well-portioned daughters. Such wonderful eagerness is enough to make one suspicious. But this idea was quickly dismissed. Clearly there were no marks of the adventurer about Mr. Peevor. Nothing could be more in contrast to the uneasy forced composure that would be expected in the swindler who is striving to keep up appearances till ruin and explosure should overtake him, than the easy-going indolence of the worthy host, whose mind would not run upon trifles as it did if there were graver subjects to occupy it. Yet it seemed impossible to mistake the broad hints he dropped of his anxiety to dispose of his daughters. Mr. Peevor, however, was evidently a desperate fidget; and perhaps in view of poor Miss Maria's impending fate of oldmaidhood before him, he had worked himself into a craze to make any reasonable match for the others before it was too late. Miss Maria had evidently been the victim of a disappointment. Yet why should eligible bachelors be wanting in such desirable quarters? And then Yorke, half ashamed of himself for his treachery to the passion which he had taken a secret pride in cherishing for so long, amused himself with speculating on the absurdity of a lovemaking from which all the usual necessary ingredients of the pursuit should be wanting. No blind passion in this case, at at any rate; it must be the mere caricature of the real thing when you set off by appraising all the lady's blemishes. To think of professing to make love to a girl when all the time you were criticising her little imperfections! Truly this would be a droll conclusion for a man who had prided himself on his power of romantic devotion. And after all, which of the two was it to be? Even this preliminary step was not yet settled. Thus musing, Yorke feel asleep.

(To be continued.)

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN CHURCH

(Pall Mall Budget.)

ATHENS, JAN. 16.

THE Chamber will shortly reassemble after the Christmas holidays, when various important measures will be ... before it, including bills on ministerial responsibility, ...al conscription, electoral reforms and the establish... an Agricultural Bank. The last of these measures ...en demanded by the country, and is possibly of ...ical importance than any of the others. As, ... its chief features is a mild form of secu... ...erty of monastic institutions, which ...pted by Russia, it will probably ..., not in regard to its general ... The plan of the Government ...ing to official returns laid ... in Greece, 1,759 monks ...nasteries and seven nun... of these establishments ... derived from landed ... drachmas derived from ...se amounts do not ...h must make up a ... revenues 220,790 ... and 65,851 ... &c., leaving ...upport of ...posed, ... to dispose of their landed property at once, and to form an "ecclesiastical chest," under a special commission, who will in future pay monthly stipends of 20 drachmas to each monk (with 5 drachmas in addition to those of more than fifteen years' standing), 40 drachmas to each superior, and 60 drachmas to each abbot. The number and qualifications of future candidates will be strictly regulated by law. Any surplus remaining after the payment of the above stipends will be devoted to the maintenance of seminaries and to the endowment of the lower clergy, who now solely depend on the fees paid by their parishioners. Of the proceeds of the sale of the monasitic property, 5,000,000 drachmas will be invested, on account of the ecclesiastical chest, in shares of the new Agricultural Bank, the capital of which is fixed at 12,000,000 drachmas. The remaining 7,000,000 drachmas will be offered to the public for subscription. The new bank is to be further endowed with a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas from the National Bank and 5,000,000 drachmas from the Ionian Bank, at 4 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund; and, in consideration of these loans, the above banks are to obtain a prolongation for twenty-five years of their exclusive right to issue bank-notes. The funds thus procured are to be be devoted exclusively to loans on real property, small farmers having the preference, at a maximum interest of 7 per cent. After 20,000,000 drachmas has been thus employed, the bank will be empowered to issue bonds on the hypothecated estates at 1 per cent. less interest than that charged by other banks. Such are the chief provisions of a measure which cannot fail to be most beneficial to the country; for there is nothing that grinds down the Greek peasant so much—not even the tithes system—as the usurious interest now exacted by money-lenders in agricultural districts, averaging from 20 to 35 per cent.

The basis of the scheme, however—the secularization of monastic property—has already provoked a very decided opposition; and the reasons for this are not far to seek. The Greek clergy have never been self-seeking or aggressive. The Church in the East has always confined itself to spiritual matters, and has consequently not given rise to those bitter conflicts which the temporal power has excited in the West. During the long centuries of the servitude of the Greek nation the Church was the refuge and solace of the persecuted, and she never separated her policy or her interests from those of the people. When the war of independence broke out the clergy and the people fought side by side; yet the clergy claimed no share in the political advantages of the strife. As to the monasteries, they were the last refuge of Greek learning, and they alone preserved the language and the traditions as well as the religion of the nation. The monks were not organized "orders" of a Church militant, but either men of letters or humble labourers on those estates which then constituted the only source from which money could be obtained for national objects, and which afterwards contributed in great measure to the success of the revolution. Under these circumstances it is only natural that the monks should have the sympathy of the people, and that a great impression should have been produced when the Synod, in a letter addressed to the Cabinet, protested against the proposed secularization of Church property as unnecessary, injurious, and impolitic. Another great objection to the scheme is the general belief that it has been inspired by the Russian Government. M. Coumoundouros, the Premier, has long been considered the only Greek statesman of any importance who is inclined to accept the tutelage of Russia, and it is well known here that Russia aims at nothing less than the establishment of her supremacy in the affairs of all the branches of the Eastern Church. It was at her instigation that Prince Couza seized upon and appropriated lands in the Danubian Principalities which belonged to convents and churches at Constantinople and Jerusalem, with the object of depriving the Patriarchate of its main source of revenue and rendering it more pliant and subservient to the wishes of the Czar. The Patriarchate, however, remained obdurate, and Russia then took into her hands the administration of the large estates of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem in Bessarabia, allowing the Patriarch only such sums as it considered sufficient, and devoting the rest to "philanthropic," that is to say Panslavistic, purposes. Meanwhile the Russian press declared that Jerusalem, not Constantinople, was the true centre of the Eastern Church, and the fortress which is doing duty as a Russian monastery there was strengthened by the addition of monks who look remarkably like soldiers, and by large quantities of arms. It is now pretty evident that Russia, having lost all hope of completely subjugating the Patriarchate of Constantinople, has concentrated her efforts at Jerusalem, which she means to make the head-quarters of her political and religious influence throughout the East. Steps have at the same time been taken in another direction. Several monasteries at Mount Athos have been occupied by Russian monks, who have lately added to their acquisitions that of St. Pantelemon, with its splendid harbour, which Panslavists openly declare to be their future Gibraltar.

That Russia is now interfering with the affairs of the Church in Greece has been shown by the recent dismissal of the Secretary of the Synod, the Archimandrite Kalogeras, a man of great learning and ability, and a great friend of the late Archbishop Lycurgus. It appears that the Russians lately discovered some documents at Constantinople which showed that the Archimandrite was the chief instigator of the resistance of the Patriarchate to Russian influence. General Ignatieff then demanded his dismissal, and the Greek Government was weak enough to yield. This event and the dismissal of Professor Kotogonis, Royal Commissioner to the Synod, who was also a known opponent of Russian influence, have produced considerable excitements here, and has inspired the people with distrust towards an Administration which has in other respects shown good sense and ability.

1851 AND 1875.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE reprint of its annual summaries which has just been issued by the *Times* illustrates in a striking way the marvellous progress which this country has made in material prosperity during the last twenty-five years. "We believe," the *Times* wrote at the close of 1851, "that the year has been unexampled for material prosperity, for the amount of imports and exports, for the quantity of both British and foreign shipping in ... amount of labour employed, ... decrease of pauperism, and for the enjoyment and cheerfulness of the people at large." "At home the year has not been prosperous," wrote the *Times* on the last day of 1875. "The condition of industry and trade shows for the present no sign of improvement. . . . The Board of Trade returns have during the latter part of the year shown a reduction of exports, and the elasticity of the revenue is no longer maintained." In contrasting, therefore, 1851 with 1875 we are comparing a year of singular prosperity with a period of dull trade. If allowance be made for this circumstance, the progress of the last quarter of a century will appear still more remarkable.

The population of England and Wales rose from 17,982,849 in 1851 to 23,944,459 in 1875; that of Scotland from 2,896,015 to 3,495,214; that of Ireland decreased from 6,514,473 to 5,297,732. The population of the United Kingdom rose therefore from 27,393,337 in 1851 to 32,737,405 in 1875. On the 1st of January, 1851, there were 860,893 paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales; 76,906 in Scotland (exclusive of "dependants" whose numbers were not ascertained) and 209,187 in Ireland. On the 1st of January, 1875, there were 815,587 paupers in England and Wales, 105,895 (68,428 paupers and 37,467 dependants) in Scotland, and 80,993 in Ireland. Correcting the returns for 1851 by including in them the same number of dependants as were relieved in Scotland in 1875, there were 1,184,453 persons in the United Kingdom in receipt of relief of the 1st of January, 1851, and only 1,002,475 persons on the 1st of January, 1875; one person out of every twenty-three was in receipt of relief on the former; one out of every thirty-two on the latter of these dates. The criminal statistics are partially affected by the alteration in the jurisdiction of magistrates, but they are very remarkable. In 1851, 27,960 persons in England and Wales, 4,001 persons in Scotland, and 24,684 persons in Ireland were committed for trial. In 1874 (the last year for which the statistics are available) 15,195 persons in England and Wales, 2,800 in Scotland, and 4,130 in Ireland were so committed. In 1851, therefore, 56,645 persons, or 1 person in every 485 of the population, were committed for trial. In 1875, 22,125 persons, or only 1 in every 1,480, were so committed. 271,126 children attended, on an average, in 1851 the primary schools of Great Britian (there are no returns for Ireland). In 1874, 2 039,784 children attended these schools. One child for every 79 persons was under instruction in 1851. One child for every 13 persons was under instruction in 1874.

We will now turn to another set of statistics, which are not less remarkable. The gross revenue of the United Kingdom amounted in 1850-1 to £57,519,970, or to £2 1s. 10d. for every person living. The gross revenue increased in 1874-5 to £74,921,873, or to £2 6s. 3d. for every person living. The gross expenditure in the former year stood at £50, 448,737, or £1 19s. 9d. per head. In 1874-5 it amounted to £74,328,040, or £2 5s. 10d. per head. The taxation per head had therefore increased in the interval; but the population was certainly able to bear the higher burden. In 1851 the gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax in Great Britain (the income tax had not been extended to Ireland at that time) amounted to £257,392,723. In 1873 the assessment had increased (including £27,676,918, the Irish portion) to £513,807,507, or had almost exactly doubled. In 1851 the total value of the British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom amounted to £74,448,722 or to £2 14s. 4d. for every person living. The exports of British and Irish produce had increased in 1875 to £223,494,570, or to £6 16s. 6d. for every person living. The real value of the imports was not ascertained before 1854, But the quantities of imported and excisable commodities retained for home consumption increased in the quarter of a century in the most marvellous manner. We subjoin a few of the most important figures for comparison:—

	1851. lbs.	1874. lbs.		1851. Gallons.	1874. Gallons.
Tea	1.97	4.23	Spirits, Foreign	0.17	0.33
Rice	1.57	10.18	" British	0 88	0.94
Sugar	25.49	56.37	Wine	0.23	0.53

These figures are very remarkable. They are the more so because they to a great extent remove the prevalent impression that the consumption of intoxicating drinks is rising in an alarming degree. The reverse of this is really the case. In the quarter of a century the consumption of tea and sugar rose from 27.46 to 60.60 lb. per head; or more than doubled. The consumption of wine and spirits in the same period increased only from 1.28 gallons to 1.80 gallons, or by only 40 per cent. The same thing is true of the consumption of malt, which increased only from 1.46 bushels in 1851 to 1.94 bushels in 1874. The greater prosperity of the population in 1874 is evident from these figures. It will be equally plain from the following:—In 1851 the capital of the old trustee savings banks amounted to £30,277,654. In 1874 the capital of these banks had increased to £41,505,949, and the capital of the new Post Office savings banks was no less than £23,157,469. The savings of the working classes had more than doubled during the interval.

We will conclude this comparison with another set of statistics which is also remarkable. In 1851 there were 24,816 sailing vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 3,475,657 tons, belonging to the United Kingdom. In 1874 there were only 21,464 sailing vessels; but the tonnage had increased to 4,108,220 tons. In 1851, however, there were only 1,227 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 186,687 tons; while in 1874 there were 4,033 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,870,611 tons. In 1851, 6,890 miles of railway were open; and 85,391,095 passengers, excluding season ticket-holders, were conveyed by railway. Every person in the United Kingdom must therefore on an average have made three railway journeys in the course of the year. In 1874, on the contrary, there were 16,448 miles of railway open, and 478,316,701 passengers (excluding season ticket holders). Every person must therefore have made more than fourteen railway journeys in the year.

On the whole, then, it may be said that the population of the United Kingdom increased in the quarter of a century about 20 per cent.; that the people living in 1874 were, on an average, at least twice as well off as they were in 1851; that they drank in 1874 twice as much tea and sugar as they had drunk in 1851, and 40 per cent. more spirits, wine, and beer; that they had saved twice as much and travelled nearly five times as much; that, taking the increase of population into account, serious crime had decreased by nearly 70 per cent., pauperism by more than 25 per cent.; while primary education had become six times as general. These are striking symptoms of material and social progress. We may fairly conclude that no nation in the world ever previously enjoyed a quarter of a century distinguished by equal prosperity.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces. Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

...of prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

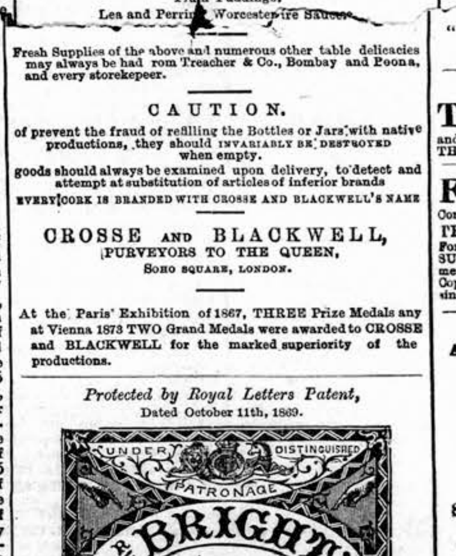
goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of the productions.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Liver Complaints	Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart	Mental and Physical Depression
Dizziness	
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	
Shortness of Breadth	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—
Bombay Presidency, Messrs D. S KEMP & Co., Bombay.
Madras " " BARRIE & Co., Madras.
" " (sold by) SCOTT, MASCURINE & Co., Madras.
Bengal " SMITH, STAINSTREET & Co., Calcutta.
" " BATHGATE & Co., "
Export Agents, NORTON WATNELL & Co., 107, Southwark Street, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,00
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14. Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONY.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the part whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less then Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Déposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers ne... ciable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Governm... Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and un... take the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest ... dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to...

FOR SALE.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOM... ACT AND TARIFF, ...
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp...
(Revised and corrected from the latest Ga... of India.)
PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* O...

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1876.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, ...
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Compan...
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Ro... India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bomb...
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termin... following
AGENTS:—
Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. an... & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabje... Hammond's Refreshme... Messrs. Cooper & C... Hotel; Byculla Hotel ... Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Room...
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee .... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Room...
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Mad... "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra...
Ootacamund .... "Observer" Office
Poona .... Treacher & Co. . S. K... Roya Family

NOTICES.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THORNHILL'S
NOVELTIES & SPECIALITIES IN
NORWEGIAN BELTS AND FITTINGS,
FOR
Ladies & Gentlemen.
CHATELAINES,
NEW SCENT-BOTTLES, NEW PENCIL-CASES,
INSTRUMENT KNIVES.
Boar, Bear, and Otter Spears, Pocket and Saddle Flasks Cigar Cases, Luncheon Baskets, The Patent Folding Luncheon Table, &c.,
WALTER THORNHILL,
CUTLER TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
144, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
Established 1734.
NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST POST-FREE.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia.
FAMILY HERALD NEW VOLUME.
Price 4s. 6d.
The *Bookseller* says: "This popular magazine is now issued in half-yearly volumes. With its wealth of fiction, poetry, scientific information, correspondence, and useful family reading, it thoroughly justifies its claim to be considered a 'Domestic Magazine of Useful Information and Amusement.'"

Just Published.
FAMILY HERALD NEW VOLUME, containing the complete Novel, entitled—
"THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY;"
Novelettes, Short Stories, and Essays.
The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

Just Published.
FAMILY HERALD NEW VOLUME.
Novels and Tales.
The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price 4s. 6d.
FAMILY HERALD NEW VOLUME.
Leading Articles and Essays.
The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Just Published.
FAMILY HERALD NEW VOLUME.
Answers to Correspondents.
The *Saturday Review* says:—"The editor is the confidant and confesser in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

Price 4s. 6d.
FAMILY HERALD NEW VOLUME.
Random Readings.
"Its Random Readings are the re... JoeMiller,' *Brighton Gazette*.
London: WILLIAM STE...
And may be had (at a small ... every Bo...

... utary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaibe, the nconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.
Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes
AGENTS:—
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co., do.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from ... Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay ... roda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive rig... advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these ... Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of ... ing Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the N... anguages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a me... bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have be... monstrated in England by the extensive use which is m... Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ev... n the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel... Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their ... on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege ... way Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be al... ally valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the gr... ncreasing number of Native Railway Passengers on ... trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, trader... seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in the... language, would find the publication of their announce... Railway Stations a decided means of extending their bu...

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300
CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those ... first-class offices, and the undersigned are now ... accept risks on even more favourable terms th... Property in all parts of the Presidency i... able terms.
Settlements made with the ...
LIFE ...

... Company from Residents in India and ... every information regarding Rates of Pre... Profits, &c., to intending applicants for In...

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR C... ASSURE Rs. 1,00...

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0
25	41 6	32 13
30	44 10	35 15
35	48 6	39 8

The reduction of premiums to Europe... date at which the assured leaves either ... for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITC...
Agents, Ro...
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

LI...
D...
for ... Hea... and ... adm... fact... an... Endo...

RED...
IS THE... FACULT... HUMAN...
It is no... TROPICA... ATT...